

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday
Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate
north and west winds, fine and warm for
several days.

Government Strength Grows As Contest Nears End

SEARCH IS MADE FOR AMUNDSEN IN THE ARCTIC

Rescuers Hunt For His and Italia Groups East of Foyen Island, Spitzbergen

Efforts So Far in Arctic Have Led to Rescue of Ten Men

King's Bay, Spitzbergen, July 14.—With ten men snatched from death in the Arctic, the men operating the rescue planes and the Russian icebreaker Krassan were intent to-day on reaching a spot some thirty miles east of Foyen Island. There it was believed six men who drifted away with the balloon part of the North Pole dirigible Italia after the fatal crash on May 25, and possibly Capt. Roald Amundsen and his five companions of a French rescue seaplane might be found.

The men to be rescued, Captain Soto of the Italian Alpine Chasseurs and the Dutch engineer Van Dongen, who had attempted to make a perilous march over the ice to search for the Italia castaways were safely aboard the base ship Citta di Milano at King's Bay today. They were picked off Foyen Island by a Finnish aeroplane yesterday and brought to King's Bay.

CHUKOVSKY SEARCHES

Dependence to-day was placed on the Soviet aviator Chukovskiy to find the position of the men east of Foyen Island since his keen eyes had spied the Italia crew. Zborowski and Capt. Mariano and directed the Krassan to their rescue from an iceberg.

Italian planes will also join in the search for the men over the ice of Queen Victoria Sea in the neighborhood of 80 degrees 45 minutes north and 30 degrees 30 minutes west. It is known Amundsen held to the view that the balloon party of the Italia had to return in that region and the hope is held that he and his companions may have reached a point there and become marooned with them.

(Continued on page 2)

Scientists Travel Far to Find Birds

Grand Manan, N.B., July 14.—The quest of Jason and his Argonauts for the Golden Fleece seems a Subhomeday's ramble compared with the quest of the world's bird experts who are in company with J. S. Rockefeller and G. B. Murphy, 1928 graduates of Yale University, is now on the way from New York to Africa.

They will travel 10,000 miles by land and sea, seeking not diamonds nor precious gold—but six birds specimens of the *Pseudechopomera Grisea*, of which only one specimen is said to be known to science. That specimen is in the British Museum.

Results to Show For Liberal Rule Candidates Prove

PLOT IN SPAIN CAUSES ARRESTS

French Reports Say Uprising Widespread; Madrid Paper Denies It is Dangerous

Guthary, France, July 14.—Border police officials said yesterday arrests had been made throughout Spain to suppress what is termed a widespread plot against the Government. All sections of the frontier were under strict guard to-day. Passengers on international trains were being subjected to searching investigations.

Arrests were made in Madrid, Barcelona, Saragossa, Oviedo and Orense.

A censorship is being applied to all the news media in Spain. None of them has been permitted to publish anything about the affair.

FEW DECLARED INVOLVED

Madrid, July 14.—La Nacion, official Madrid organ of the Government, says rumors that the plot against the Government has developed into a movement of really grave proportions are untrue.

The newspaper asserts the truth is that a group of professional revolutionaries tried to foment an anti-Government movement, "seeking to justify their actions by making them appear."

They took advantage of a few dozens of disillusioned persons, it is stated, and at the same time made use of the absence of King Alfonso in Great Britain.

NEXT IN LINE FOR WESTWARD FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN



Being tuned in France for a flight from Paris to New York by the Azores route is the big Amiot biplane pictured above. A dispatch a couple of days ago said Commandant Louis Ljokowsky and Commandant Casimir Kubala, well-known Polish aviators, who are ready for the jump, would fly their machine to Brest and leave there for the Azores. It is expected the flight attempt will be made next week.

Donaghy Outlines B. C. March to Financial Success

Financial Minister Quotes World Financial Authorities on British Columbia; Completion of Scheme Will Leave British Columbia Without Railway Problem

B.C. TO GATHER BIG APPLE CROP

Ottawa, July 14.—The Federal Department of Agriculture forecasts a two per cent better commercial apple crop this year than last in a report issued to-day, based on returns received July 1.

The estimate is 3,157,390 barrels, as against 2,810,000 last year and an average of 3,055,800 for the five-year period 1922-1927. This increase reflects a heavy crop in British Columbia.

The report on increased crops of cherries, plums and peaches in Ontario are promised.

Reports of good crops of all fruits are anticipated in British Columbia.

ANNE BESANT ILL

London, July 14.—Miss Annie Besant, eighty-year-old theosophist leader, is confined to-day to her rooms at the home of friends at Wimbledon. A severe chill forced her to cancel all meetings engagements for the week-end. Her condition was stated to be improving this morning.

SAANICH VOTES ON BUS BY-LAW

Heavy Poll Being Registered; Large Audiences Attended Meetings

Voting on the Saanich bus franchise by-law is taking place to-day, all polling stations experiencing a heavy attendance throughout the morning.

The polling places are as follows:

Ward One, Cedar Hill School; Ward Two, Tolmie School; Ward Three, Gordon Head School; Ward Four, Marigold Hall; Ward Five, Royal Oak School; Ward Six, Kenneth Temperance Hall; Ward Seven, Tillicum School.

City resident owners of Saanich property turned out in strong force through the morning, the transportation headquarters at the corner of Johnson and Broad Streets being kept busy handling cars and appointments.

This service will be available until the closing of the polls at 8 o'clock this evening. The transportation office telephone is 7002.

MANY AT MEETINGS

Four public meetings held in Saanich last night attracted large audiences. An invitation was extended to critics to ask questions and several were put to speakers.

At Lake Hill Community Centre, Councillor Borden met over one hundred Ward One ratepayers. Late in the evening some electors arrived from Victoria, where they had upheld H. B. Olson in a verbal battle with Reeve William Crouch.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

At Tolmie School in Ward Two an overflowing audience cheered speakers on both sides and there were exchanges between Reeve Crouch and Mr. Olson. Mr. Olson denied that he could be coupled in any way with the organized opposition to the franchise by-law.

NOT MACHINE POLITICIAN

Mr. Donaghy referred early in his address to an accusation from Vanderhoff that he was a machine politician. He resented the slur on his record, declaring he had never been, and never would be a hard-boiled machine politician.

(Continued on page 2)

B.C. PLANE MAN LOSES HIS LIFE

Mechanic of Fisheries Patrol Machine Dies After Accident Near Butedale

Pilot Ruprecht, B.C., July 14.—W. G. Partridge, thirty, a mechanic was fatally injured yesterday when a fisheries patrol seaplane in charge of Pilot C. Luke, crashed while flying low over the sea near Butedale. He died in the hospital here this morning.

PILOT INJURED

Pilot Luke suffered injuries, but they are not regarded as serious. He is in the hospital.

Partridge lived in Vancouver and is understood to have come from Great Britain.

FLY IN CHANNEL

Before the accident the plane was flying a short distance above the water in a somewhat narrow channel about three miles south of Butedale. Glassy water conditions were given as the cause of the accident.

AIDED BY LAUNCH

A launch in the neighborhood gave assistance and enabled the aviators to arrive this morning. Partridge died soon after arrival.

Pilot Luke is understood to have come from Winnipeg recently.

(Continued on page 2)

London Wins King's Prize

Lance-Corp. A. C. Hale Captures Empire's Greatest Rifle Award at Bisley

Bisley Camp, July 14.—Lance-Corporal A. C. Hale, formerly of the King Edward School officers' training corps, won the King's Prize at the Empire rifle meet here this afternoon with a score of 283 out of 300.

Lieut. Desmond Burke of Ottawa was second with 280. He was also second last year. In 1924 Burke won the King's Prize.

Lance-Corporal Hale shot in the final stage of the King's Prize once before, in 1926.

Lieut. Burke had a chance to win the prize right up to the last stage. His score at the 1,000 yards was 70 out of 75, while 74 would have given him the trophy.

The marksmen to-day fired fifteen shots at 900 and 1,000 yards. Burke led the nine Canadians at the 900-yard mark with a fine 72 out of 75.

VICTORIAN SCORES

Sgt. J. H. Regan of Victoria, and Maj. Fred Richardson of Victoria and Sgt. Poome of Montreal, 69; Sgt. Kiddie of Toronto, Sgt. Stevenson of Montreal, Private Davis of Vancouver had 68, and Sgt. Burton of Victoria had 67. Lt. Dawson of Ottawa made 63.

BURKE WINS

Bisley Camp, July 14.—Although the official tabulation has not yet been made, it was reliably established to-day that Lieut. Burke, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, had won the Grand Aggregate prize at the Empire rifle meet here.

In 1924 winner of the King's Prize, he had a score of six points over the other marksmen, according to unofficial tabulations.

Lieut. Burke's score in this event was 820 out of a possible 855 obtainable in the ten selected individual service rifle competitions.

Hundreds of Empire marksmen shot for the Grand Aggregate, the first prize of £1,000, and the second £500, were presented to the National Rifle Association of Great Britain by the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, as well as the Gold Cross of the National Rifle Association of \$50 in cash.

ST. GEORGE'S CUP

Bisley Camp, July 14.—Sergeant Mason of the Royal Hussars, Great Britain, won the St. George's Challenge Vase at the Empire rifle meet there in a shoot-off with Major Elliott of the Somerset Regiment, Great Britain, and General of the Royal Hussars.

The three marksmen had recorded scores of 71 out of a possible 75 in the second stage of the match, shot to-day.

Three Canadians were well up with 69. Sgt. Burton and Maj. Fred Richardson of Victoria, Sgt. E. M. Kiddie of Montreal and Sgt. Poome of Montreal had 68, while Lieut. Desmond Burke of Ottawa and Sgt. Poome of Montreal had 67. Lieut. Bishop of Ottawa made 66.

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APPROVAL VOTE

At Marigold Hall, Councillor Stubbs of Victoria, presided over a meeting of citizens to-day. A formal vote receiving approval of the course taken through the Municipal Council was passed.

Ward Seven recorded approval of the franchise by-law at a crowded meeting at Tillicum School, after a number of citizens had been leveled at the terms of the franchise and the lack of payment for the privilege of exclusive operation. A motion to approve the council's procedure was adopted.

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(Continued on page 2)

Asquith's Secret War Diary Starts in The Victoria Times To-day

The Victoria Times starts to-day one of the most notable contributions to the authoritative history of the war—the diary of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith. When this famous British statesman died, last February, he left for posthumous publication his "Memories and Reflections."

This comprises his own record of a brilliant career of forty years in Parliament and eight years as Prime Minister of Great Britain.

As Premier, during those critical days of England at the outbreak of the war, Lord Asquith kept a diary of the momentous cabinet meetings. It is here published for the first time, comprising really the inside story of the war as seen through the eyes of the British Cabinet.

Lord Asquith was Prime Minister during the first half of the war, and to him is given the credit for aligning Great Britain by Belgium's side in 1914, when the invasion by Germany was made. The diary unfolds a graphic and thrilling story of the secret diplomatic and military moves as engineered from famous old No. 10 Downing Street.

Publication of Asquith's diary begins with his own record of the Cabinet deliberations a month or two before the great conflict broke out. The British Government had been wrestling at that time with the Irish Home Rule Bill, but, by agreement of the opposing Parliamentary parties, that critical subject was sidetracked for the time being to enable the nation to devote all its energies toward facing the great European crisis.

CLOSING DAYS OF FIGHT SHOW SWING OF PUBLIC SUPPORT TO MACLEAN

POLICY WILL BRING WEALTH TO PROVINCE

Halcyon Days to Return as Liberal Programme Opens Up Richest Lands

Premier Tells Huge Vancouver Audience of Liberal Plans

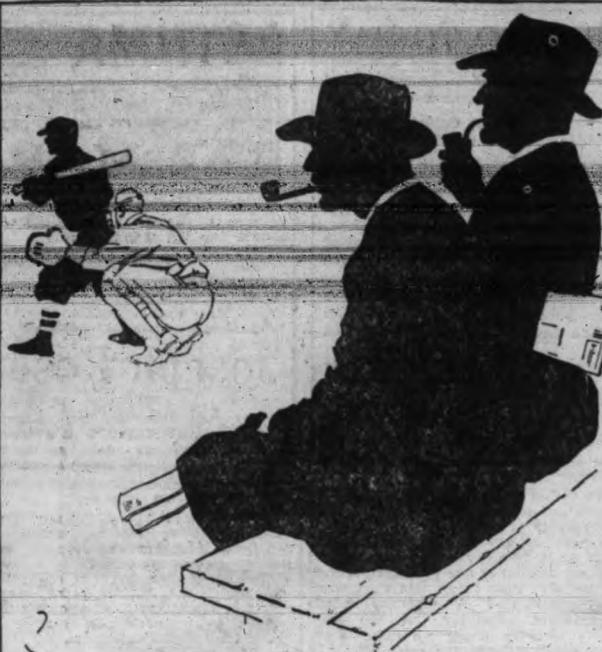
Tolmie Cancels Mainland Plans to Hurry Here in Last-minute Attempt to Save Victoria and Saanich Seats; Premier Back From Rousing Vancouver Reception Confident of Large Majority Over All in Next Legislature; Great Body of Electors Display Support for Government's Constructive Programme and Disappointment Over Lack of Conservative Policy

With only two days of campaigning left between now and the provincial election of July 18, reports received here from all over British Columbia at the week-end indicated that the last-minute swing of public sentiment, which decides elections, has set in strongly for the MacLean Government.

Premier MacLean returned here to-day after addressing the biggest and most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign in Vancouver last night, and declared that the Government would have a large majority over all combined Opposition members in the next Legislature.

INLAND GOING LIBERAL

"The election is settled now and settled in our favor," was the Premier's message on his return. "We will have a majority on Vancouver Island in this election. Instead of being a Conservative stronghold, the Island will return to half Liberals. The North will be solidly for the Government, as it has been in the past. The Government's present dominant strength in Greater Vancouver and the Lower



ALBERTA COAL PIONEER HONORED

Tribute Paid to Nicholas Sheran, Who Worked First Seam in 1872

Lethbridge, July 14.—Dressed in gala attire, the city of Lethbridge in southern Alberta, is preparing to do honor on July 18 to Nicholas Sheran, the pioneer of Alberta's great coal industry. A cairn of stone, erected by the History Site and Monuments Board of Canada, will be unveiled on that day and noted men from many parts of the Dominion will be in attendance. Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, will represent the Federal Government and Alberta will be represented by Hon. Ferren Baker, Minister of Education.

Sheran came to Alberta in 1872 from Fort Benton, Montana, traveling the old trail worn by whisky traders and famous for such place names as Whisky Gap, Standoff and Whoop Up—names redolent of the spirit of the times.

SCOTTED AT HINN

From the outset the young adventurer was struck with the possibilities of the coal belt that he found jutting out at the river banks. The traders scoffed at him when he talked of sending a trial load down to Fort Benton, 200 miles away. But it was shipped and received with enthusiasm by the people of that town. In two years Sheran had organized his own transportation and was working steadily. The seam he worked in 1872 is recognized by historians to-day as the first commercially opened coal mine in the province and this possibility holds good for all that country west of Winnipeg.

In 1874 the Mounted Police made their famous march and forts were established at Walsh and Macleod. Following the police, settlers straggled in. A little later, gradually worked up the river bank opposite Sheran's mine, called Coalbanks at first. It became Lethbridge when the Gaits came in 1882 with millions of English capital to mine coal for shipment in barges down the river to the Canadian Pacific Railway, then under construction through Medicine Hat. Undoubtedly it was the Sheran mine and his success in finding markets that prompted the Gaits to come into the country.

WAS DROWNED

Sheran died in 1882. He was drowned while swimming. Detachment of police over a force. The mine he opened up years ago is working, still supplying the citizens of Lethbridge with fuel. The old Fort Benton Trail is now only a memory. A branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway follows it closely through to the border. To-day little if any coal is being shipped across the line. Questions of tax or boundary lines did not worry Sheran and the pioneer merchants of that day. They found their own markets, broke their own trails, took their need of success and their share of failure. Upon their toil and hardship Western Canada has been built. In Nicholas Sheran Lethbridge will honor a true pioneer.

BRITISH RAILWAYS FACE WORST CRISIS

London, July 14.—The four great British railway systems, in which more than \$5,000,000,000 of capital is invested, and which employ more than 1,000,000 men, are face to face to-day with the most serious economic crisis of their long and checkered history.

Their earnings have been so low and their operating costs so high, drastic remedies are being considered for improving the situation.

In the opinion of J. H. Thomas, M.P. secretary of the National Union of Railroaders, rail employees must be prepared to accept a wage reduction and possibly many will be laid off.

Increasing competition from motor buses and commercial aeroplanes is said to be mainly responsible for the slump. The railroads, following the example of the American and Canadian companies, have applied to Parliament for permission to establish motor bus lines in Montreal.

The property is located on American Creek, four miles from the terminus of the Bear River Railway.

This is the best mining news of the district so far this year and will undoubtedly greatly stimulate interest in mining in the Bear River district.

MAY BE MISSING LINK

Fond du Lac, Wis., July 14.—A man called Jerry, who looks eighty and claims to be 125 years old, is lodged in jail here, apparently a victim of amnesia. He has been searching for relatives for a long time—so long that he doesn't remember when he started on his hunt. One thing he remembers distinctly is that he was a drummer boy in the War of 1812.

HOOVER STARTS CAMPAIGN

Washington, July 14.—Herbert Hoover yesterday brought to a close his service as Secretary of Commerce of the United States, extending for more than seven years, since President Harding took office. To-day he started for the Pacific Coast, where he will be formally notified of his nomination as Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

FOUNTAIN OF BEER

Saginaw, Mich., July 14.—A bootlegger was merrily journeying along with several kegs of beer on his back. He stopped at a street intersection for a red light. While at a standstill, a bang of one of the kegs gave way with a loud bang, and the keg proceeded to shower beer. Mr. Bootlegger? Well, he acted unconcerned, waited for the light to change, drove around the corner, replaced the bang and drove off unmolested.

TOO REALISTIC

Brigade Jugoslavia, July 14.—Madame Zlata Gaveta, prima donna of the National Theatre, is in favor of less realistic scenes in opera. Her feelings on this subject were brought to the attention of the audience with a clumsy domestic threw a dagger which pinned the singer's foot to the floor of the stage. The curtain was dropped before Madame could fully express her opinion of the supporting cast.

AT LEAST A MILLION

For general purposes, however, it may be taken that the annual wholesale value of fruit trees and bushes produced in Canada during the year was a little over \$300,000, nearly fifty per cent of this value covering the great dependency of fruitculture in Canada for while a certain quantity of the greenhouse space is undoubtedly used for food production, the largest part of it was used for the production of flowers.

CAN ABSORB OUTPUT

The rapid expansion of the greenhouse area may suggest that the production may run away from the demand, but careful analysis leads one to the conclusion that at least up to the present the population of Canada can absorb the production. There are no very complete figures yet available as to the total value of the greenhouse output, but this will be more fully available after the next survey.

THE GREENHOUSE AREA

Very interesting are the statistics

RUST SCARE FEARED IN GRAIN MARKETS

Chicago, July 14.—Wheat appears to be in a distinctly bull position, and ready to set at very much higher prices during the next few weeks. Argus says:

June, at the beginning of harvest of the Winter wheat crop in the Southwest, could not but result in the loss of some wheat. Grain marketing specialists investigating, for the Department of Agriculture, say of damage and loss in grain in connection with the operation of combine-harvesters, just reported that one of the chief causes of damage is 'cutting wheat that contains excess moisture.' Storing damp wheat in bins and storing wheat that contains green weed seeds may mean heavy loss. Damp or sandy wheat cannot be stored with safety.

Conditions at the time of early harvest in Oklahoma and parts of Kansas are such that loss of wheat due to the wet harvest could not be avoided. But, the excessive rains late in June also laid the Spring wheat area of our Northwest and Canada followed by extremely hot weather this month. Heat on such moisture produces a natural incubator for the development of black rust.

Normally rust takes a heavy toll of the Spring wheat crop, but the weather has been a race between the maturing of this parasite plant and the wheat. Usually the vast bulk of the wheat wins, but under conditions such as may develop this month, peculiarly adapted to develop the rust, the latter may win. In such an event the loss to the wheat crop may be heavy, and come almost entirely when the stems of the wheat plant, weakened by the rust, topple over and cut off all nourishment for the wheat grains, which shrivel up. If high temperatures come in the Canadian and Northwestern Spring wheat belts this month, look out for one of the worst black rust years in years.

'Corn may work decidedly higher. Bulla in the July future, led by Herbert Blum, are determined to take in the corn their contracts call for and merchandise. As they see the future there will be little or no corn anywhere in the country. Bulla bought September 1, with no possibility of any new corn before a month or six weeks later than that. Perhaps the strongest thing about the market situation is the big short interest that has been

LABOR MAN IS SPEAKER AT COWICHAN

Samuel Guthrie Criticizes Dr Tolmie's Platform in Eloquent Address

Duncan, July 14.—A largely attended meeting turned out at the Hall, Cowichan Station, to hear Samuel Guthrie speak on the platform of the International Labor party. The meeting was presided over by D. McKenzie who stated the chief aims of the Labor Party.

The question was often asked Mr. Guthrie why industrial conditions were so desperate throughout most of the world to-day. In his opinion the reason was that the application of improved machinery in turning out all commodities had so glutted world markets that there was general stagnation and unemployment throughout most of the world.

ORIENTAL QUESTION

On the Oriental question he stated that he was in favor of excluding Orientals from the province, although he did not believe that the Chinese blank for employment. He called attention to the province of Ontario, Great Britain and other European countries where no Orientals existed and yet unemployment was acute.

Credit Reports Show Business Conditions

Winnipeg, July 14.—The weekly trade report of the Canadian Creditmen's Association Limited says:

Halifax—Wholesale and retail trade normal with collections somewhat better than the week before.

St. John—Wholesale trade may be considered just normal, retail trade good. Collections fair.

Montreal—All wholesale lines report a good week's trading, both city and country merchants having had a very satisfactory week. Wholesale collections still very fair. Retail somewhat slow.

Quebec City—Wholesale grocers much better than previous week. Dry-goods also improving. City and country retail merchants report a good week.

Toronto—The continued warmer weather has resulted in a very satisfactory volume of business in seasonable lines in retail trade. Wholesalers are beginning to feel the effect in this improvement in the number of sorting orders received. Collections improved.

Winnipeg—The activity in other lines of business during the past month has greatly increased the volume of retail trade, particularly in seasonable lines and generally speaking the wholesale trade is normal. Collections improving.

Regina—Wholesalers report a good volume of business. City retail trade fair. Wholesale collections fair to slow. Retail fair.

Saskatoon—The normal volume of business is being transacted by wholesale dealers generally. Retailers fair. Collections satisfactory.

Calgary—Conditions generally in all lines appear to be entirely satisfactory in showing substantial increases over same period last year. Crop conditions ideal. Collections improving.

Edmonton—Business generally continues to improve. Seasonable lines were brisk. Collections satisfactory.

British Columbia—All lines of wholesale trade report business as fair with the exception of hardware dealers, who are not enjoying a good volume. Retail trade, both city and country, should be quiet. Collections fair to slow.

VIEW WINDOW DISPLAYS

Campbell's

1008-10 GOVERNMENT STREET PHONE 181



Our Entire Stock of Beautiful Summer Frocks

Selling Monday at Greatly Reduced Prices

This great July Clearance Sale of Pretty Summer Dresses presents a wonderful opportunity to purchase several charming Summer Frocks at a very decided saving. There are dozens of smart styles to select from in all the season's newest colors and materials.

Attend the July Clearance Sale Here Monday

Bargains in Every Department

VIEW WINDOW DISPLAYS

Remodeling Sale

Now on. Prices slashed to limit, but we ask you to come now. Workmen have come sooner than expected, and we can carry on the Sale only a day or two longer. Take advantage of this chance to buy FURNITURE, BEDDING AND DRAPERY REAL CHEAP

SMITH & CHAMPION
THE BETTER VALUE HOUSE
1420 DOUGLAS ST.
Near City Hall

U.S. WOOL GROWERS PLAN BIG POOL

Macedonian Wounds Belgrade Police Head

Salt Lake City, Utah, July 14—Plans for the formation of an annual American wool pool, involving a minimum of 50,000,000 pounds of domestic fleece, as the initial step toward domination of the American wool market, were revealed here by Frank J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association. The pool, said to be the largest ever proposed in this country, would be sold under the direction of a central organization operating through the Wool Growers' Association and the newly organized National Wool Marketing Council. Cooperation is being sought from the Federal Department of Agriculture.

President Hagenbarth said it was hoped by orderly marketing of the pool products would be stabilized and would approach parity with foreign imports.

The proposed pool would not conflict with existing co-operative selling agencies, but would work with them under five-year contracts.

Organization of the pool will be effected at a meeting here next month of directors of the marketing council and the executive committee of the wool growers, Hagenbarth said.

NEW PEACE LINK

Sofia, Bulgaria, July 14.—Bulgaria yesterday accepted Turkey's offer of a treaty of nonaggression.

ONE DEATH IN TRAIN WRECK

Ber-sur-Aube, France, July 14.—A child was scalped to death and sixteen passengers were slightly injured when a train express was wrecked near here yesterday. The locomotive was derailed and went down a twelve-foot embankment, dragging the first coach with it.

It was officially announced the would-be assassin was a Bulgarian, Montchilo Ivanov, who acted on instructions of the Macedonian revolutionary committee.

The police chief had placed a price of 500,000 Serbian francs upon the head of Protogorov.

Laborite Elected
To British Commons

Halifax, England, July 14—Laborites won the seat of Rt. Hon. John Henry Whitley, retiring Speaker of the House of Commons, in the by-election yesterday. Speaker Whitley, Liberal, had held the Halifax seat since 1900, but had been an organized opposition to him of late years. Yesterday's balloting gave Longbottom, Labor, 17,536; Major Barnes, Liberal, 12,585; and Major Crossley, Conservative, 10,804. The total represented four-fifths of the qualified electors of the borough.

WISE GARDENERS ARE CHOOSING PLANTS NOW

Our gardening friends are visiting our nursery and gardens these fine summer days to choose the individual plants they will want when fall planting season starts in September. Many of them are at their best. Now, undoubtedly, is the time to see them and to select subjects for planting later on. Our fine collection of Delphiniums is in gorgeous bloom, our big stock of Phloxes is coming into flower, while many Roses, Perennials and Rock Plants are well worth seeing.

The Rockhome Gardens
SAANICH ROAD (R.M.D. 3). TELEPHONE: GORDON HEAD 181
John Hutchison, F.R.H.S.; Norman Rant, F.R.H.S., Garden Architects

Victoria Daily Times

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1928

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING
COMPANY LIMITED

Offices, Corner Broad and York Streets

Business Office (Advertising) Phone 1088

Circulation Phone 3348

Editorial Office

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

To Europe, Australia, South Africa, Canada, U.S.A., U.K., & Australia, \$1 per month.

City delivery, \$1 per month.

By mail (exclusive of city)—Canada, Great Britain and United States, \$6 per annum.

SIGNS OF A GOVERNMENT VICTORY

AS THE ELECTION DAY DRAWS NEAR new signs are appearing which indicate the return of the MacLean Government with a substantial working majority. The attitude the majority of the people of Vancouver seem to be adopting is that business has everything to gain by endorsing the Administration. Vancouver's frame of mind appears to be the frame of mind of the whole of the Province.

It is not surprising that there should be this manifestation of satisfaction with present conditions on the part of the electors. The Government which has been in office since the end of 1916 raised the affairs of the Province out of the chaotic condition in which the former regime left them and placed them on a sound business basis. The proof of this achievement is reflected in the fact that British Columbia now is able to borrow money cheaper than any other Province of the Dominion.

Again it is not surprising that the electors have made up their minds to endorse the MacLean Government. They have followed the campaign which the Opposition Party has conducted. They have waited in vain for a policy from Dr. Tolmie. Their study of his manifesto merely convinced them that the greater part of it is really nothing more than a general endorsement of the achievements of the present Administration. They have grown restless under a steady diet of destructive criticism. Even the manifesto itself has been thrown into the discard. And how could Dr. Tolmie continue to parade it for public inspection when his candidates here and elsewhere are changing it to suit the conditions by which they find themselves confronted?

It is also significant that Opposition candidates and speakers have dragged in Federal issues, over which this Province has no control. This method of campaigning, of course, is another way of admitting a lack of policy. It is no compliment to the intelligence of the electors.

The Opposition is not united. Many of its former supporters have abandoned it. Colonel J. P. Fell of Vancouver, who formerly opposed the Government, is throwing all the influence he can command into the fight for a Government victory because, he says, the policy of the Opposition is "vague and negative." Many others are doing as Colonel Fell is doing. There are Conservative independents in the field in Victoria. Another factor which is influencing the electors is the high plane upon which the Government has conducted its campaign. Its candidates and its speakers have confined themselves to intelligent discussions of the public business. Its opponents in many instances have descended to the tactics of the gutter. This is partially explained, of course, by the absence of a constructive policy.

The party led by Dr. Tolmie conveniently ignores the authentic facts of political history. It does not choose to remember that in 1915, when the Conservatives were in office, one of our banks considered it necessary to write to that Government to reprove it for the manner in which the affairs of the Province were being conducted. It is small wonder. In the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, for instance, the Administration of that day expended \$12,000,000 in excess of the amount it collected in taxes, and the bank wanted to know how the Government intended to take care of the difference. And what some people forget when they hear the Opposition Party talk about taxation is that no less a sum than \$1,250,000 annually has to be collected from the taxpayers to meet interest and sinking fund in respect of the money that was borrowed to meet those annual deficits. Of course the present Government is collecting more in taxes than was collected in the years to which we have referred! The MacLean Government's policy is to meet its obligations when they fall due. It is because it has persisted in pursuing this policy, because it has put \$17,500,000 in the bank towards discharging the bonded indebtedness of the Province—a sum in excess of the total sinking funds of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario combined—that there is competition between the financial houses of this continent as soon as the word goes out that British Columbia is in the market for a loan.

It is this policy, incidentally, which prompted such a well-known financial authority as Mr. E. R. Peacock, a director of the Bank of England, who conducted a personal investigation of the MacLean Government's financial policy, to say that "the Province of British Columbia has been most fortunate in the way its finances have been handled in the last decade."

Not only in the economic sense has British Columbia been well served by the present Administration, its policies have had a just regard for the well-being of the common people in various ways. This Province leads the country in legislation which has brightened the lot of the masses. British Columbia was the

first Province to take advantage of the Mackenzie King Government's dollar-for-dollar proposal to provide Old Age Pensions. It has provided for the family benefit of its breadwinner by its provision for Mothers' Pensions. It is not necessary to enlarge upon the fact that this measure has meant all the difference between comfort and penury in many a British Columbia home.

All the Opposition Party has in its locker in contrast with the MacLean Government's solid record of achievement is "it is time for a change." Victoria should see to it that it looks after its own interests, as Vancouver will, and send four members to the Legislature who will sit on the right of the Speaker in support of the MacLean Government. For four years this city has been represented by four Opposition members whose principal occupation has been destructive criticism not unmixed with a good deal of mudslinging. It is time for a change in Victoria's representation.

OUR FINANCES

IF THE VICTORIA DAILY PROVINCE

does not say so in language that is plain to all, it is saying in other ways that it hopes the MacLean Government will be defeated next Wednesday. It charges the Administration with taking its instructions from what it calls the "Liberal machine" and is adopting a complaining attitude. But the Province never seems to object to changing its mind or swallowing its words. Thus while it now is complaining bitterly about everything the MacLean Government ever has done or is likely to do it is interesting to turn back its own files to last August and see what it thought about things then, things it finds at sixes and sevens now, although nothing has happened to change them. Here is part of an editorial which it printed during the New Westminster by-election, when the present Administration won the most striking victory of its career:

The Oliver Government—and the name of John Oliver can be more appropriately associated with his government in this connection than in any other that ought to be remembered at this time of life—will leave a respectable record of legislative achievement. Most of its social legislation was not merely well intended, but it has made life a little easier for a great many poor people in this Province. Widows' pensions have been a good thing. We are all hoping that Old Age Pensions will be good thing. ON THE WHOLE THE FINANCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA HAVE BEEN CAPABLY AND HONESTLY ADMINISTERED BY THE OLIVER GOVERNMENT. There has been a real development of the Province by virtue of a comprehensive road building policy. If the Pacific Great Eastern is a woeful item on the wrong side of the ledger, the Oliver Government can clear itself of the primary blame for it.

It will be noted that The Province says the finances of British Columbia have been capably and honestly administered, and yet the only inference that can be drawn from its editorials at the present time is that practically everything the Oliver and the MacLean Governments ever have done is wrong. The public, of course, will be satisfied with such an impartial opinion as that expressed by Mr. E. R. Peacock, a director of the Bank of England, who said that "the Province of British Columbia has been most fortunate in the way its finances have been handled in the last decade."

SUCCESSION DUTIES

IT IS DIFFICULT TO RECONCILE THE arguments which Opposition elements are advancing in regard to succession duties with their attitude towards legislation which has for its object the betterment of the lot of the common people. They would abolish the succession duty altogether and obliterate that source of revenue.

The succession duty does not apply at all in respect of an estate under \$20,000. It is a legitimate source of revenue. It is imposed in the other provinces of Canada, in Great Britain, and in the United States. It can not be seriously argued that it works a hardship anywhere. But the Opposition Party is enthusiastically in favor of its removal altogether.

But when it comes to the levying of a tax in behalf of the old people of the Province who have given the best part of their lives in its service, the Opposition elements are far from enthusiastic. They discover all sorts of objections. They are not the least interested in the lot of the common folk; but they are never lacking in solicitude for those best able to take care of themselves.

It seems necessary continually to remind the Opposition that if the succession tax is done away with, some other form of revenue will have to be found to take its place. The arguments of Dr. Tolmie and his supporters imply that they would relieve the rich man of a burden which he does not feel and take away the few dollars which mean so much to the aged people to make up for it.

WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

HIGH COMMISSIONERS
The Vancouver Province

The British Empire, never very careful about the logic of its institutions, so long as they work, is even less careful of the logic of the names it applies to its institutions and its officials. Take its high commissioners, for instance. There are quite a number of them in one corner of the Empire or another, and they have as different, the one from the other, as it is possible to be. They vary with the office, with the man occupying it and with the times.

A THOUGHT

Let not your heart be troubled—John xiv. 1. Worry is rust upon the blade—Henry Ward Beecher.

BRIDGE MADE EASY
by W. W. Wentworth

TAKING OUT A NO-TRUMP

Although it is easier and more trick to play the hand in a major suit than in a no trump, it is inadvisable to take out in a major suit unless your total hand is worth more than one quick trick. A major take-out should denote strength, particularly because you hold five cards in a major suit is no reason for announcing it.

A safe guide is to take out partner's no trump in major when holding:

(1) Any five cards as good as an initial bid, regardless of the rest of the hand.

(2) Any five cards as good as J 10 X X if total hand is about as good as a defensive bid.

(3) Any five cards about as good as K 10 X X if hand contains a singleton or blank suit.

(4) Any six or more cards regardless of rest of hand.

MINOR SUIT TAKE-OUT

Never take out your partner's no-trump in a minor suit unless for a sound, logical reason. If you hold high cards in a minor suit you are under no compulsion to announce it. They will help to no trump.

It is seldom advisable to take out in a minor suit containing less than six cards and if in doubt do not take out with cards less than six cards. A holder should only be declared when holding unusual length or to show that the hand is worthless for a no trump as when holding:

Spades—X X; hearts—7; diamonds—J 10 X X X X; clubs—X X X X.

In this instance take out by bidding two diamonds. It signifies general weakness for the no-trump. It proclaims that there is a possibility of making two minor trump.

A safe guide is to take out partner's no-trump in minor when holding:

1—Any eight or more cards in one minor suit.

2—Any six or seven cards without solid tops if hand is otherwise trickless.

The WEATHER

Daily Bulletin Furnished
by the Victoria Meteorological Department

Victoria, July 14—5 a.m.—The barometer remains high over Northern B.C. and fine, warm and dangerous dry weather may prevail for several days. Heavy rains will be experienced in Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Reports

Victoria—Barometer, 30.10; temperature, maximum yesterday, 64; minimum, 51; wind, 12 miles N.W.; weather, clear.

Vancouver—Barometer, 30.06; temperature, maximum yesterday, 70; minimum, 52; wind, calm; weather, clear.

Kamloops—Barometer, 29.88; temperature, maximum yesterday, 64; minimum, 50; wind, 8 miles W.; rain, trace; weather, clear.

Prince Rupert—Barometer, 30.28; temperature, maximum yesterday, 64; minimum, 50; wind, 12 miles N.W.; weather, clear.

Victoria Point—Barometer, 30.18; temperature, maximum yesterday, 62; minimum, 50; wind, 18 miles N.W.; weather, clear.

Tatlayo—Barometer, 30.12; temperature, maximum yesterday, 58; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles S.W.; weather, fair.

Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 30.14; temperature, maximum yesterday, 76; minimum, 51; wind, 32 miles W.; weather, clear.

Seattle—Barometer, 30.12; temperature, maximum yesterday, 73; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles S.E.; weather, fair.

Fraser River—Barometer, 29.90; temperature, maximum yesterday, 72; minimum, 52; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, cloudy.

Edmonton—Temperature, maximum yesterday, 64; minimum, 50; rain, 1.0.

Temperature

Victoria (noon downtown temperature) 70.2

Victoria 64 51

Vancouver 70 52

Grand Forks 65 52

Nelson 89

Swift Current 88 54

Calgary 88 54

Victoria 70 52

Regina 62 52

Beaumont 64 52

Winnipeg 82 52

Moose Jaw 88 63

Ottawa 62 52

Montreal 82

St. John 76

Halifax 72

Max. Min.

Victoria 64 51

Vancouver 70 52

Grand Forks 65 52

Nelson 89

Swift Current 88 54

Calgary 88 54

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NEWS AND NOTES
OF BOY SCOUTS

The most difficult test that a Boy Scout is required to pass to obtain the first-class badge is undoubtedly the journey or hike test. To get a proper understanding of this, it is necessary to mean by the Chief Scout in the way of a test it is good to see where he got the idea from originally.

He was in Africa among the Zulus. Baden-Powell was much struck by the physical, mental and spiritual courage and fine many qualities. He found out that by way of training their boys to this end they used various tests of skill, manliness, etc., to prove the boy's worth to become fitting representative of the tribe. The final proof of a youth's ability to fill the duties and face the dangers of a warrior was his ability to pass the following test which required much knowledge of self care and skill. The candidate was painted all over with a white paint which took about two weeks to wear off, and was sent out into the woods alone to remain until every vestige of the paint had worn off. Meanwhile, he had to make his fire by friction, hunting weapons, and the various necessary articles for his living. During this while, painted he was required to remain concealed, and to hunt his own food and prepare it for eating, making the hides into clothing.

Having survived the period required for the white paint to wear off the boy could return to his tribe where he would receive a great welcome and be accepted as a qualified warrior, having shown his ability to come up to the standard required.

It was with this in view that the Chief Scout included the journey test in the first-class badge. It was meant as the final proof of a scout's ability to care for himself, carry his pack on his back for a day's journey, make himself at home for the night, find his way by the use of a map, cook his own food, notice the characteristics of the country, the climate, vegetation, animal or bird life, making written report of it all. He should be able to keep himself concealed from other people meanwhile being able to see what they are doing.

It can be seen from this that the first-class journey test is not a boy's play, it being in the first place a considerable physical test, to say nothing of the woodcraft required and the intellectual ability in the report marking.

Every scout who considers trying this test should make sure that he practices it before, because, after all, there is not much value in doing the thing once, and a fellow cannot possibly make a good job of it without having acquired a good deal of skill in hiking, cooking, mending and so on. Of course, a chap can squeeze through it in tenderfoot style, but he is really missing his aim, which is to be first class. Surely, it is a test worth doing really well and one which any scout may well be proud to have passed on the line which the Chief Scout had in view.

TOPOGRAPHY NOTES

Fairfield—During their Thursday evening ramble on Dallas Road cliffs this week they had the opportunity to extinguish, or at any rate, put under control, a considerable beach fire.

The next troop hike has been postponed indefinitely. Last week-end a touring party from the troop visited the Cobble Hill Cubs in their camp at Corfield's. Scouter Wootton showed them round the camp and invited them to join in a mid-day meal, but the shortage of time prevented any stay.

CADETS CAMPED
AT RODD HILL

There are 200 boys of Victoria and district schools in the cadet camp, in addition to a detachment of thirty cadets from North Vancouver and twenty cadets from the Seaforth Highlanders, Vancouver, under canvas at Rodd Hill. A daily programme of physical training, organized games, drill, route marches, swimming is carried out. There is a fully equipped six-bed hospital under the charge of a representative of the Medical Corps.

The camp is under the charge of Captain J. M. Cumming, District Cadet Officer, Military District No. 11, who is being assisted by the following officers:

Capt. T. R. Wheadon, Capt. A. T. H. H. Lieut. H. W. Creelman and J. McKenzie.

Under the direction of the Rev. J. G. G. Bonpass, divine service will be held at 10:30 on Sunday morning. Visitors to the camp are welcome at any time, with Sunday being specially set aside as visitors' day.

The camp can be reached from Esquimalt Harbor, where boats are for hire, or by motor car along the Island Highway to the Belmont Road (immediately east of the Colwood Hotel), the camp being one mile from the Belmont Road-Island Highway road junction.

Langford

The Misses Glenys Smedley and Patricia Cooney danced at Mrs. L. A. O'Neill's reception to Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith on Wednesday afternoon. At the Hatley Park fete the Misses Betty, Muriel and Frances Smedley, Frances Wale, Georgina, Betty and Patricia Cooney were dancing pupils of Mrs. Florence Clough, taking part in a pretty display before 750 visitors, in aid of the Solarium funds.

Mrs. George Newbury and her two granddaughters, Ruth and Wilbur Pearce, from Dunford Avenue, are staying with G. Newbury on James Island.

Mrs. Muriel Pigott is spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pigott, Island Highway.

Mr. and Mrs. Loty and their infant, from Seattle, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Spencer of Madrona Lodge, Leigh Point, Langford Lake.

Mr. G. W. Whitworth and Miss Florence Whitworth, Moss Street, Victoria, are staying with G. W. Whitworth of Goldstream.

GOLFING PASTOR

Inglewood, Cal., July 14.—A golfing pastor who takes his recreation into the pulpit is Rev. Dr. Horace Cushing of the First Baptist Church here. Sunday finds him in the pulpit with his "plus fours" and other golfing requisites very much in evidence.

Women's Dresses, Suits and Sweaters

July Sale Offerings for Monday

Women's Kayser Silk Hose

Square-heeled Hose of service weight, silk to the garter hem, full-fashioned and well reinforced at all wearing parts. In patio, chateau, nude, cedar, naturelle, cane, chaire, hoggar, atmosphere, sonata, platinum, black and white. A pair \$1.95
Full-fashioned Hose with pointed heels, semi-service weight, silk to the garter hem, well reinforced. In rose, taupe, cascade, platinum, sonata, Sudan, chalet, gunmetal, chateau, nude, patio, hoggar, dune, cane, chaire, atmosphere, naturelle, lotus, black and white. A pair \$1.75
Thread Silk Hose, semi-service weight, silk to the garter hem, full-fashioned, square heeled and well reinforced. In chateau, nude, naturelle, cane, hoggar, atmosphere, chalet, chateau, nude, lotus, dune, sonata, aluminum, platinum, gunmetal, black and white. A pair \$1.50
Main Floor

Children's and Girls' Hosiery

Children's Silk and Lisle Half and Three-quarter Socks with self color turn-over tops, spliced heel and toe. Shades, champagne, peach, sand, sky, buttercup, pink, mauve, apple green, white, redessa and black. 49¢ and 59¢
Girls' Silk and Lisle Hose, plain or fancy check designs, spliced heel and toe. Blush, bran, moonlight, champagne, grain, Piping Rock and peach 69¢
Children's "A.B.C." Lisle Golf Hose with turn-over tops. Log cabin, pearl, champagne, sand, black and white. A pair 79¢
Lower Main Floor

Rayon Bobettes and Slips

Lace-trimmed Bobettes of good quality rayon in a range of lovely shades including pink, peach, Nile, orchid, blue, coral and white. A pair \$1.59
Rayon Slips with built-up shoulders. In orchid, pink and peach. Each \$2.39
Rayon Slips with lace trimming at top and bottom and shown in maize, Nile and coral. Each \$2.69
Whitewear, First Floor

Girls' Blazers
and Pleated
Skirts

Girls' Flannel Blazers in navy blue and scarlet, single or double-breasted and trimmed with gold buttons; sizes 8 to 1 years. Value to \$6.75. On sale for \$4.95
Girls' Pleated Skirts of good quality cream spun silk, made on a white cotton bodice; sizes 6 to 10 years. Values to \$2.95. On sale for, each \$2.50

Girls' Silk Dresses

Values to \$10.75, for \$5.95 Each
Children's Colorful Frocks in many hues of lustrous crepe de Chine and a good assortment of styles; sizes 8 to 12 years. Each \$5.95
Children's Wear, First Floor

Corselettes

\$1.25 and \$1.49 Each

Corselettes of rayon-striped cotton, lightly boned and made with elastic insets in the hips, side hook, tape shoulder straps and four hose supporters. Each \$1.25

Corselettes of rayon-striped cotton in an extra good quality, lightly boned down the back and across the abdomen with part elastic shoulder straps, elastic insets in the hips, side hook and four hose supporters. Each \$1.49
Corsets, First Floor

Useful Bags for Summer

Bathing Suit Bags of rubberized fancy cretonne, with lightening "zip" fastener; shown in two sizes and assorted colors. Each, at \$2.50 and \$2.25
"Zipper" Sponge Bags of rubberized fancy cretonne. Ideal for traveling. Each \$1.00
"Zipper" Top Shopping Bags of heavy quality corduroy. In red, blue, green, and in two sizes. Each, \$1.95 and \$2.75
Main Floor

Striped Blazer and Fancy
Viyella Flannels and Tweeds

28-inch Fine Grade French Wool Flannels in colored stripes, 31-inch Viyella Flannels in neat checks and plaids; large variety. Regular, a yard, to \$1.75, for 98¢
High-grade Flannels and Bordered Dress Goods, well assorted, exclusive designs; for smart dresses, skirts or light coats. Values to \$3.75 a yard, for 98¢
54-inch Plain Flannels, firmly woven woolen fabrics, for Summer and early Fall wear; shades are navy, fawn, blues, brown, green and white. A yard 98¢
54-inch Light Fancy Tweeds, English make, neat checks, plaids and fancy weaves. Light colors in greys, fawns and blues; for suits, skirts or coats. Regular, a yard, to \$4.75, for \$2.89
31-inch Scotch Tartans, four good plaids to choose from; dark blue and green colorings; including the Campbell and Forbes tartan. Regular, a yard, \$1.35, 3-yards for \$1.00
Dress Goods, Main Floor



Plain and Printed

Silk Dresses

\$6.90

Monday, Each

Dainty Afternoon Dresses of flat crepe, plain or printed. They have long sleeves, convertible collars, pleated or gathered skirts with girdles and vestees in contrasting colors. Cuffs and collars in neat effects. A selection of shades, including Saxe, periwinkle, powder and navy blue, rose, pink, scarlet, rose, beige, sand, fawn, black and black and white, each \$6.90

Spun Silk Dresses in Sport Style

\$5.90

Dresses of extra heavy spun silk, in white for tennis. Also in lemon, sea green, peach, salmon, pink and Copenhagen. Skirts are pleated, sleeves long and short sleeves, trimmed with belts and buttons; sizes 14 to 44. \$5.90
Mantles, First Floor



A SALE OF

Tientsin Rugs

Commencing Monday

An opportune purchase of Fine Grade Tientsin Rugs, permits us to offer some very attractive values. The stock includes some very fine chemically-washed rugs and many of standard finish. Excellent grade, 90 per cent Tientsin rugs—

One only, 10.0x13.0, blue ground and grey border, \$250.00
One only, 9.0x13.0, colors of sand, blue and sand; a splendid rug, for \$225.00
One only, 8.0x12.0, colors sand and blue \$185.00
One only, 8.0x10.0, colors sand and blue \$155.00
One only, 6.0x9.0, colors green and blue \$99.00
One only, 3.0x6.0, colors taupe and mulberry \$33.00

Washed Tientsin Rugs with Beautiful
Mercerized Finish

One only, 11.4x14.6, mulberry ground \$365.00
One only, 9.0x12.0, mulberry ground \$245.00
One only, 6.0x9.0, colors gold and blue \$125.00
One only, 3.0x6.0, colors gold and blue \$42.00
One only, 4.0x7.0, colors gold and blue \$65.00
Carpets, Second Floor

Comfort for the
Tennis and Golf
Player

Combination Shirt and Drawers in one piece; practical for all kinds of sports wear, made of white broadcloth, and very neat fitting. Shirt always keeps in position, and is cool and comfortable, a suit \$3.50

Men's Outing Shirts

White Broadcloth Shirts with collar and pocket; "Tooke" brand, \$1.95 and \$2.25
White Duck Shirts, with collar and pocket, each \$2.75
Imported Basket-weave Outing Shirts, with collar and pocket, each \$2.00
Imported Green Winsey Flannel Outing Shirts with collar and pocket, each \$3.75
White Tricotine Outing Shirts, with collar and pocket \$4.50
Men's Furnishings, Main Floor

Suitcases, Bags and Trunks

Fibre Suitcases on a strong aerowood frame with metal corners; sizes 22 and 24 inches. Each \$1.95
Same Case with leather straps \$2.75
Brown Fibre Picnic Cases, 14 and 16 inches. Each, \$1.15 and \$1.35
Black Club Bags, light weight, size 18-inches \$1.95
Club Bags of black walrus grain cowhide; five-piece style; 18-inches. Each \$5.95
Split Cowhide Club Bags, leather lined, large pocket, hand sewn, English frame; slightly shop soiled. Each \$9.75
Wardrobe Trunk, three-quarter size. Slightly shop soiled. Fitted with drawers, shoe box, laundry bag, ironing board, etc. Regular \$40.00, on sale for \$33.00
Box Trunk, large size, covered with metal; strong and light. Each \$9.50
Main Floor

Drapery Silk

Regular \$5.00 a Yard, for \$2.50
A collection of fine quality Drapery Lengths; enough in each piece for two or three window lengths.
Exclusive Cuncha Sunfast Silk, in beautiful shades of blue and gold. Regular \$5.00 a yard, for \$2.50
50-inch Rayon Silk, shown in range of stripe design. Regular \$2.95 a yard, for \$1.49
50-inch Rayon Silk; very fine, in Empire design, in blue and gold. Regular \$6.75, for \$3.39
—Drapery, Second Floor

Boys' All-wool Suits, \$2.95 Each

Boys' All-wool English Suits in two-piece style, with jersey and pants, in mixed or plain colors; also fine Cashmere Suits; sizes 2 to 5 years. Regular at \$3.75. On sale for, each \$2.95
—Children's Wear, First Floor

Sherbet Glasses in a grape design. Half dozen \$2.00
English Stainless Steel Table Knives, large or small. Spec. half dozen \$1.95
Silver-plated Bread Trays. Each \$1.98
—Lower Main Floor

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3 cakes, 23¢ per doz. 90¢

Harmony Brand Norwegian Soaps
Net. 15c tins 11c
Baby Puffed Meringue 4 lbs. 25c
Lima Beans 2 lbs. 25c

B.C. Sugar 100 lb \$7.05, 20 lb \$1.46

Virol (the Tissue Builder) 4 oz. 50¢
8 oz. 90¢; 16 oz. bottles. \$1.50
Finest Pastry Flour
10-lb. sack 48¢

New Australian Golden Sultanas, 2 lbs. for 27¢

Frankfort Canned Corn
2 tins 29¢ Royal Crown Washing Powder
Large pks. 21¢

Barrel-shaped Water Sets, pitcher and 6 glasses for 98¢

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612 Fort St. Fish Dept. 5521

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LARGE AUDIENCE
ENJOYS RECITAL

Brownie Peebles and Dorothy
Morton Give Fine Concert
at Summer School

A large and appreciative audience enjoyed the song recital given by Brownie Peebles, mezzo-soprano of the American Opera Company, New York City, at the Victoria High School last evening.

In addition to a charming stage personality the singer possesses a voice of wonderful resonance and power. In each song of the various groups Miss Peebles showed a sympathetic understanding of the feelings of the music. The ensemble numbers performed by the audience had no difficulty in following the themes. From grave to gay the singer showed a remarkable versatility in rendition delighting the listeners in every case.

The group of two songs "Esquidilla" and "The Gypsy Song" from "Carmen" was particularly well received. The singer's interpretation of the music was excellent. After the ceremony a pleasant evening was spent, songs being sung by Dame Alexander and Knight McIntosh. Knight R. Watt was accompanist for the evening. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

Miss Dorothy Morton, gold medalist, accompanied Miss Peebles and gave two groups of piano solos which combined

an excellent technique with a fine interpretation of feeling.

Last night's entertainment was the first of a series of concerts under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Education Summer School for Teachers. Next Friday the Schubert Club, which won highest honors at the Musical Festivals of Victoria and Vancouver will present the second of these musical evenings.

Presented Lodge Jewel Knights and Dames of the Thistle met at the home of Dame Alexander last evening, the ceremony being the presenting of the K.O.G.C. McIntosh called upon Knight Alexander to perform the ceremony. Knight McIntosh spoke of the high esteem in which he was held by them. Knight McIntosh responded in a few well-chosen words, and thanked the K. and D. for the reception they had given Dame McIntosh and himself.

After the ceremony a pleasant evening was spent, songs being sung by Dame Alexander and Knight McIntosh. Knight R. Watt was accompanist for the evening. The singing of "Auld Lang Syne" brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

Logo Plans Picnic.—The business meeting of Lodge Primrose No. 52 Daughters of England was held last evening in the S.O.H. Hall, the worthy president, Mrs. Oliver presiding. Four officers of Lodge Princess Alexandra No. 18 were present. A special report of the garden party was given by Mrs. Bissenden; also a full report of the recent Grand Lodge sessions held at Winnipeg was sent by the proxy delegate. Arrangements for the annual picnic were made with Misses McKenzie and Wright conveners. It will be held Saturday, July 28. Members wishing to go in the morning will please telephone secretary, 26161, and state the number of children, as soon as possible. Tea, sugar, milk, and hot water will be provided.

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A Tasty Breakfast
Food that Corrects
Constipation

Delightfully Different
Cereal

Entire grains of wheat, oats
bran and ingeniously ground flax
make Dina-Mite the one cereal re-
quiring all the strength-building
properties, and essential goodness
in their natural form. A unique
process makes Dina-Mite extremely
delicious with natural, healthy
laxative properties.

This choir, which has won notable
distinction in musical festivals both
here and in Vancouver, will be heard
in a number of fine selections, including
solo by Mrs. A. W. Stokes, Mrs.
William Ellis and Mrs. B. Mayell.
There will also be duets and trios by
members of the choir. Miss Vivian
Mongey will contribute several piano
solos and numbers. What will be
open to the public and those attending
are assured of a musical treat.

Permanent Wave
\$7.50 UP
MARINELLO

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DINA-MITE
The New Health Food

SOCIAL
PERSONAL

WOMEN'S AFFAIRS

CLUB
NEWS

SOCIETY

WOMEN CHALLENGE
MEN IN VARIOUS
BUSINESS FIELDSEquality of Ability in Any Job
Asserted at Big Convention

New Orleans, July 14.—Outstanding
feminine successes of America flung a
challenge to their brother toilers in
every field of human endeavor here
yesterday at the tenth annual conven-
tion of the National Federation of
Business and Professional Women's
Clubs.

They not only proclaimed women the
equals of men in any capacity from
undertaker to financier—they warned
the men that they were not to be held
business closed against them as was
closed to women a few years ago.

"My business is not man's land," said
Miss Margaret Stewart, the head of a
million-dollar-a-year corporation.

WOMAN UNDERTAKER

Among the other feminine successes
who joined in the challenge were an
undertaker; a woman head of a trans-
fer company who bosses her own crew
of men; a woman diamond merchant;
a woman manager of a men's clothing
store; a manufacturer of roofing; a
credit manager; a woman sheriff; a
dairymen manager; and a woman who
earns her living by telling other women
rules of parliamentary law.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Strood and their
daughter Janet (Daisy) of Hawkinge
and Folkestone, England, have arrived
in Victoria to stay with their son, Mr.
Arthur Strood and daughter, Mrs. Alec
McCabe, and are residing at 55 Moss
Street.
Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Russell of Van-
couver, are spending the week-end in
Victoria.Miss Pearl Barbour, R.N., left this
afternoon to spend a vacation in the
prairies and Ontario, visiting friends.Mr. and Mrs. Wilson McRoy of Crossfield,
Alberta, is visiting Victoria as the guest
of Mrs. W. G. McLaren, Linden Avenue.Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McC. Moore and
family, Elford Street, are spending the
Summer vacation at their cottage at
Glen Lake.Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Day of Van-
couver, are among the visitors from the
Mainland spending the week-end in
Victoria.Dr. and Mrs. W. Lennox and Miss
Jean Lennox, Rockland Avenue, left
yesterday for Qualicum, where they
will spend the week-end.Miss Nelson Gibson, Esquimalt Road,
entertained this week at a luncheon
party in honor of her sister, Mrs. S.
Crossfield White of Westmount, Quebec.Miss Macie Carlson, R.N., St. Ann's
Hospital, Juneau, Alaska, is visiting
Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Toms, 529
Springfield Avenue.Miss Herbert H. Smith of Vancouver is
spending a few days in the city as
the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Willis,
1521 Port Street.Mrs. Douglas Hunter will leave to-
night for Vancouver to meet her
mother, Mrs. Hunt of London, Ontario,
who will arrive in Vancouver to-
morrow.Mrs. D. C. Frame, Esquimalt, has as
her guests, her mother, Mrs. A. H.
Dickinson of San Francisco, and her
aunts, Mrs. H. Patterson and Mrs.
Harry Dickinson of Long Beach.Miss Mary Mitchell of Winnipeg, who
has been visiting in Victoria as the
guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. M. Roiston,
Menzie Street, will leave to-morrow for
California.Miss A. L. Johnston of the October
Mansions and her niece, Miss Dorothy
Hartley of Belleville Street, will leave
to-morrow morning on the Ruth Alex-
ander for a holiday in California.Mrs. E. E. Code and Miss Constantine
Code of Linden Avenue will leave to-
morrow morning on the Ruth Alex-
ander for southern California, where
they will spend a short holiday.Mrs. R. W. Mercer, of Blenkinsop
Road, with her two little daughters,
Phyllis and Muriel, is spending a vaca-
tion at Indianola Beach, Washington,
and will also visit her cousin, Mrs. A. J.
Rich, in Seattle, before returning to
Vancouver.The table decorations were carried
out in mauve and pink. Those present
were: Dorothy Berry, Alice Berry, Kath-
leen Berry, Mabel Fout, June Fulton,
Irene Holmes, Vera Holmes, Betty
Richardson, Leora Lumley, Doris
Mann, Olive Mann, Mabel Mann, with
friends: Harold Butler, Stanley
Hawthorne, Tom Smith, Donald Morton,
Lawrence Mann, Albert Berry, Meville
Lumley.Mrs. Henry C. Jenion of Vancouver
was a tea hostess on Thursday, enter-
taining at Shaughnessy Club in
Kenya Colony. The tea table, centred
with pink and mauve sweet peas, was
prepared over by Mrs. Carew Gibson.
Other guests included Mrs. Charles
Duncan Macdonald, Mrs. Guy Cowdry,
Mrs. J. W. Manson, Mrs. Harry Bray,
Mrs. Frank Key, Mrs. Percy Postre,
Mrs. J. C. Donald, Mrs. Herbert Green,
Mrs. D. S. Montgomery, Mrs. Edward
Mahon, Mrs. C. Gardner Johnson,
Misses Black, Miss Joy, Carew Gibson and
Miss Dorothy Bell-Irving.The many friends of Mr. Robert S.
Kinderley, who spent some time in
Victoria recently, will be interested in
the following engagement announced
in the New York Times and New York
Tribune. The New York and Newport
society girl, who became the bride
of the son of Sir Robert and Lady Kinderley,
Sharpthorne, Sussex, and London,
England. The marriage will take
place on August 25 at the Fell cottage,
Newport. Miss Tilson made her debut
in New York last winter. Her mother,
the former Mrs. Bigelow Tilson, married
Robert C. Fell in Paris last June.
After leaving Victoria, Mr. Kinderley
went to California en route for New
York.

BELLINGHAM'S BET



MISS MARGARET SULLIVAN
of Bellingham, the United States
city's entry in the Pacific Northwest
beauty contest, stands as a
feature of the Pacific Northwest
Real Estate convention. She is one
of seven already entered to appear
at the Crystal Garden Wednesday.

NEW GIFT SHOP
IS NOW OPENEDMarionette Shop Displays
Many Fascinating and
Unique Wares

Women who have ventured on that
exciting quest—for a gift that is differ-
ent—will rejoice to learn that their
choice will be successful at the
Marionette Gift Shop, the latest
addition to Victoria's novelty shops,
situated at the corner of Government
and Broughton Streets.

Opened a few days ago by Mrs.
Katherine Bowden, its attractive win-
dow has attracted a constant stream of
visitors, including many Americans
who readily fall a victim to the unique
and delightful character of its fascinat-
ing wares. Mrs. Bowden searched
New York to discover objets d'art and
novelties such as would not be found
anywhere else and the result is a collec-
tion which will easily solve the
problem of what to give for a
wedding gift or as a bridge prize.

Her wares include Dutch pewter and
pottery of lovely design, quaint Fu-
turist glass as well as beautiful Italian
glassware, exquisite examples of bags
from Paris, novel feather nightdrifts
and curtains, which are used as pillows,
dainty boudoir accessories, intriguing
pepper cocktail shakers which tinkle
out an appropriate tune when lifted,
and a hundred and one other novelties.
The children would love the charming
toys and toilet accessories, while a special series of gifts for in-
vitations are so daintily wrapped ready
for presentation that the most con-
fused hypochondriac would be en-
thused.

In addition to the gifts for sale, Mrs.
Bowden has installed a lending library
with the latest novels, the upstairs sec-
tion of the store being devoted to this
branch.

TELLS WHY WOMEN
SUPPORT GOVERNMENT
OF PREMIER MACLEAN

(Continued from page 2)

Kent's

641
Yates St.

Phone 3449

KENT'S
Victoria's Leading Radio Store

Announcing 1928-29

Electric Radios

Now on Display

CROSLEY ELECTRIC CONSOLES
RADIOLA "18" AND FADA

(All Batteryless Models)

KENT'S

Phone 3449

KENT'S
Victoria's Leading Radio Store

83 to 84 a week each. The system
now being adopted is as possible for
as many of these children as possible
in private homes subject to Government
contribution, and thus give them the
beneft of family instead of institutional
training.

Under the Act of 1918 they made
provision for the establishment of
maternity courts wherever required, so that
children under eighteen should not be
brought in contact with the criminals
and offenders of the ordinary police
court.

RURAL NURSING

"In the industrial school for boys at
Cootiati, the Government has provided
a place where erring boys can be
educated and trained for useful citizen-
ship, and subnormal boys can be
dealt with for their improvement.
In the rural nursing system introduced
and extended, I cannot speak at
length, but there are now, I under-
stand, some thirty or more of these
nurses working in different parts of
the Province. In country districts
where the service of a doctor is often
hard to secure, I leave you to consider
the benefit in cases of maternity and
the treatment of sick children in poor
families, to be derived from the ser-
vices of a trained nurse at minimum
cost.

"The rights of the poor disabled child
of unmarried parents have also been
recognised. When born out-of-wedlock,
its birth is legitimised by the sub-
sequent marriage of the parents, or
where the mother marries, the husband
may adopt and treat the child as if it
were their own. In cases where there
is no subsequent marriage, the law
permits the putative father to contribute
to the maintenance of the child and the
care of the mother. In other words the law has conformed to
the dictates pronounced by Mrs. Mary
Ellen Smith some years ago: 'There is no such
thing as an illegitimate child.'

"I would like you to think of the 1,340 families
and 3,000 children receiving
benefits under the Mothers' Pensions
Act, of widows, mothers, children and
disabled parents to the extent of almost
another 3,000 benefiting by the in-
creases under the workmen's compensation, of the
14,000 or more of girls and women made
happier by the minimum wage, or the
orphaned children taken in and being
brought up in the Government's care, and
the 1,000 or more of such children in
the Government's charge.

"Such has been the programme of
the Government in relation to the
women and children of British Columbia;
and an adverse verdict from the
voters in this election could only be
interpreted as a condemnation of that
programme and a mandate to their suc-
cessors to enact no more of such laws.

"You have before you the barren record
of such legislation before a Liberal
Government assumed power in 1916;
since you have had the full and fruit-
ful years.

"It will be placed before you to choose on Wednes-
day next, and I have no doubt that you
will use your wisdom by marking your
ballot for the Liberal candidates
on that day."

Raeburn Apartments Last Word In Modern Convenience and Beauty



Lumber For The Raeburn Apartments

Supplied by

The Moore-Whittington Lumber Co. Ltd.

Agents for Neverrot Shingles

Also Laminex Doors and Gyproc, the Fireproof Wallboard

Factory Office: Bridge and Hillside Pleasant Street Phone 2697

Saw Mill Office Pleasant Street Phone 298

THACKER & HOLT

Are Responsible for the

Heating, Plumbing and Oil-burning Equipment

In these Modern De Luxe Apartments

Built-in Baths
Vitreous China Lavatory Basins
White Toilets
Combination Sink and Laundry Tubs
Gas Fires and Gas Stoves

The Baker Oil Burner provides heat at the call of the thermostat and provides hot water at any time, day or night.

Phone 2922 Cor. Broad and Pandora



Back of Home Comfort

Stands the Plant and Storage Holders of the Gas Company Assuring you of a dependable supply of clean, efficient fuel for

Cooking, Water Heating and House Heating

Gas Ranges, Gas Fires and a Gas Incinerator
Have been installed in the Raeburn Apartments

B.C. Electric Gas Dept.

Modern Fixtures Feature Suites In New Building

New Apartment Building on Rockland Avenue Contains Four Five-roomed Suites With Very Latest in Heating and Lighting Appliances; Each Suite Has Own Rear Door; Garage for Each Flat

Victoria's latest and most thoroughly modern apartment house, the Raeburn, on Rockland Avenue between Cook and Vancouver Streets, is now ready for occupancy, having been completed within the past few days.

Of a stucco exterior finish the new apartment house, containing four five-roomed suites, is a decided acquisition to the increasing number of fine residential buildings being erected in Victoria and the surrounding municipalities.

In a quiet, refined and delightful residential district, and yet within ten minutes' walk of principal churches and theatres and the downtown stores, the Raeburn is expected to be occupied very shortly. Grant and Hope, the agents, announcing that already numerous inquiries about the new building have been received. The building is right on the Foul Bay street car line and within three minutes' walk of the Oak Bay, Uplands and Mount Tolmie line.

GARAGES FEATURE

A feature of the Raeburn is four roomy garages built at the rear of the apartment building, each with its own door and having good electric lighting. Another feature not usually found in apartment buildings is that each flat will have its own back door opening on to a spacious verandah. Entrances to the front of the suites will be gained by a house-hallway opening off which are the various suites, two up stairs and two downstairs, each containing five rooms, two bedrooms, a living room, bathroom and kitchen. The two front suites have good-sized dining alcoves built off the living rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

The very latest in electric lighting has been installed in each flat with central ceiling fixtures and wall brackets which promise a useful and pleasing light. Besides artificial light all the flats are so built that each will get several hours of sunshine each day,

as the living rooms and kitchens face west.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

All the floors, except the kitchen and bathroom, which are covered with linoleum, are laid in solid wood and the outside hallways and stairs are carpeted in a deep colour of a dark brown shade. Six large windows, two in the dining alcove and four in the living room will give ample light and fresh air to this much-frequented room of each suite.

GAS FIREPLACES

In each living room a gas fireplace has been installed in the grate. This may be removed by those who desire the more cheerful warmth of an open fireplace. Plenty of heat will be provided by the latest in oil furnaces, located in the basement. This will be looked after by a caretaker, who will also have charge of the hallways and stairs, the garden and the general surroundings.

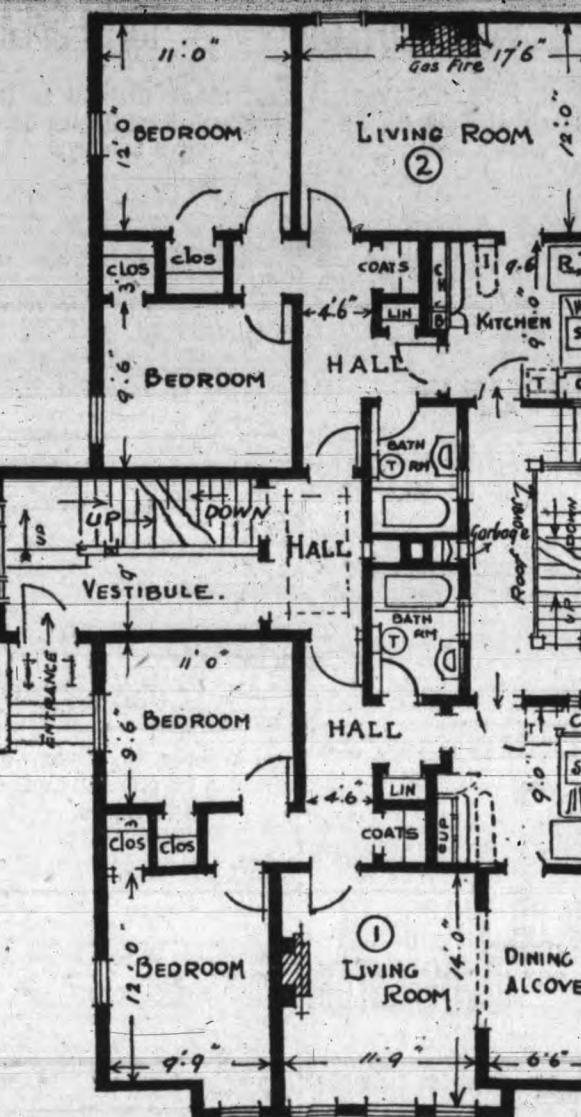
ROOMY CUPBOARDS

Two large bedrooms with two windows each and both with good sized cupboards and handsome lighting fixtures open directly off the hallways inside the door from the public hall. In this vestibule is located a roomy linen cupboard. All walls in the building, except the bathrooms and kitchen, which are done in a delicate shade of sea green, are as yet in their natural white of the first coat of kalsomine. They will be kalsomined in colors to suit the individual tastes of their occupants.

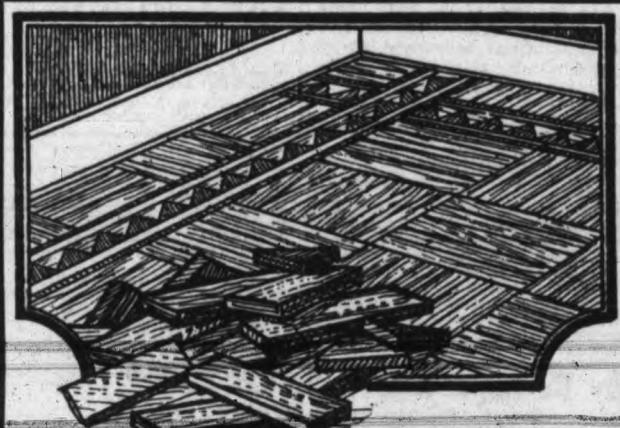
THE KITCHEN

The kitchen is indeed a cheerful apartment. With two large windows facing west, a range gas stove, a good sized sink and plenty of cupboard space the kitchens in each suite are much larger than is usually found in apartment buildings. Cooling cupboards, glass cupboards and a small folding table for cooking or for a hurried breakfast compose the installed conveniences in this room. A door opens off the kitchen to a verandah with steps down to the ground. In this way occupants of the suites may have

Floor Plan of New Raeburn Shows Compact and Well Designed Rooms



The above floor plan of the new Raeburn Apartments on Rockland Avenue shows how the rooms in each of the four suites are laid out. The plan shows the two lower flats and the two above them are the same to the minute detail. The individual back entrances are shown at the right and the main front entrance is on the left. How the walls of one suite are built away from the walls of another thus eliminating noise is also clearly defined in the above plan. The ample cupboard space and the roomy kitchens are also shown.



We specialize in floor work and carry a complete stock of Flooring

VANCOUVER ISLAND HARDWOOD FLOOR CO.

Agent Seamen-Kens Brand
'The Best That's Made in Every Grade'
758 FORT STREET
Old Floors Sanded and Polished by Electrical Machines and Experienced Workmen

GIANT BEACONS TO LIGHT ROADS

\$10,000,000 to Be Spent to Mark Highway From Los Angeles to B.C. Border

San Francisco, July 14.—A project for which a contract was signed yesterday between the Richfield Oil Company and the Electrical Products Corporation is expected to transform the chief north-south highway of the Pacific states into a "great white way."

The project, which is said by W. E.

Joest of the Electrical Products Corporation to require an expenditure of \$10,000,000, calls for establishment of a system of gigantic beacon lights to guide drivers and traveling men across the way between the British Columbia border and Los Angeles.

The beacons are to be 125 feet high and fifty miles apart, and designed for both aerial and motor travel.

They will be illuminated by patented lights and will be built outside incorporated cities and towns.

SITES SELECTED

At the base of each tower, the announcement says, will be built a small hotel and service station of California-Spanish architecture. Sites for the proposed beacons already have been selected, it is reported; and within four months it is expected that thirty of them will have been completed and placed in operation.

From Los Angeles to San Francisco both the coast and valley routes are to be equipped with the lights, officials announce. From San Francisco north the lighting will follow the California highway through Redding and Shasta to the Oregon State line, then through Oregon and Washington to the border of British Columbia.

It is understood the Electrical Products Corporation will finance the light towers and the Highway Communities Inc., a newly incorporated subsidiary of the Electrical concern, will build the service stations.

Some hotel company, not yet named, is expected to finance the hotel system.

Pacific Sheet Metal Works Limited

Sheet Metal Manufacturers and Roofers

Underwriters' Windows and Doors, Metallic Ceilings and Siding, Skylights and Cornices

HEATING AND VENTILATION WORK

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A Good Painting Job Is One That Means Money In Your Pocket

Money well spent on painting gives full value

Pure oil and good lead preserver saves the surface

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The Electrical Fixtures
Installed in
RAEBURN HOUSE
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GENERAL CONTRACTORS

FOR

Raeburn Apartments

If you are contemplating building we will be pleased to give you prices on any or all parts of the work.

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PHONE 1792L

J. A. Skelton

2431 Mowat Street

PHONE 4775X2



Why Not Make That Dream Come True?

ALL THE MILLWORK
ON THE
RAEBURN APARTMENTS

Was Carried Out by the

Drysdale Sash and Door Co. Ltd.
1033 to 1041 North Park Street

We are always pleased to estimate and help you with your building problems

PHONE 642

IN OUR CHURCHES

Weekly Sunday School Lesson

Conversion of a Pharisee



Text: Acts xxii 6-12

And it came to pass that as I made my journey, and was come nigh unto Damascus about noon, suddenly there shone from heaven a great light round about me.

And I fell unto the ground, and heard a voice saying unto me, Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?

And I answered, Who art thou, Lord? And he said unto me, I am Jesus of Nazareth, whom thou persecutest.

And they that were with me saw indeed the light, and were afraid; but they heard not the voice of him that spake to me.

And I said, What shall I do, Lord? And the Lord said unto me, Arise, and go into Damascus; and there it shall be told thee of all things which are appointed for thee to do.

And when I could not see for the glory of that light, being led by the hand of them that were with me, I came into Damascus.

And one Ananias, a devout man according to the law, having a good report of all the Jews which dwelt there,

Came unto me, and stood, and said unto me, Brother Saul, receive thy sight. And the same hour I looked up upon him.

And he said, The God of our fathers hath chosen thee, that thou shouldest know His will, and that just one, and shouldst hear the voice of His mouth.

For thou shalt be His witness unto all men, of what thou hast seen and heard.

And now, why tarries thou? Arise, and be baptized, and wash away thy sins, calling on the name of the Lord.

The International Uniform Sunday School Lesson for July 15: The Conversion of a Pharisee—Acts xxii 6-12.

By WILLIAM E. GILROY, D.D.

The conversion of Saul, thereafter to be known as Paul, reminds us that the transformation of life that comes through the power of Christ is not confined to gross and disreputable sinners.

Christianity has shown its power to lay hold of ruined and broken men whose condition the world would have called hopeless and to restore them to integrity and honor. But its triumphs have not been confined to the redemption of the fallen.

Christianity has shown its power to be equally manifest and equally potent in effecting changes of mental outlook and spiritual attitude. It has taken men of intense zeal and honesty whose fanaticism has warped their judgment and their kindness of heart, and it has brought such men into new relationships with their fellowmen through a new vision of God and truth.

HONESTY OF PURPOSE

Paul is the most conspicuous example of the conversion of the Pharisee. He exemplifies to the full the intense honesty of a man whose purpose was to be right; yet he had wandered so far from the true way that he was guilty of participation in the murder of Stephen.

It would seem strange that a man with such passion to be conscientious could, none the less, go as far astray as a man who had manifested no conscientious at all, and yet the whole history of spiritual experience is full of such instances.

Much of the trouble arises from the fact that the form of sincerity is allowed to count for more than its foundations, and zeal and intensity come to be highly regarded without reference to the direction in which they are tending.

We should never think of commanding men to do for us what we do not ourselves. For his vigorous progress toward a certain goal if he were going in a direction opposite to the goal. We should say, in fact, that the more energy he displayed the farther he was going from the right end. Yet in the world of religion we have too often allowed the end to count, and the goal is secondary, and we have compromised the form of zeal and aggression.

EFFECTING THE CHANGE

It is often harder to effect a change in the Pharisee than in the disreputable sinner. The man who is down and out knows that he needs help; he is ready to clutch at anything that may restore him to human dignity and self-respect. But the man who is up, and he is right, can be put right only with great difficulty if he happens to be wrong. Usually such a change comes through some explosive and tremendous experience just as it did in this case of Paul.

The main facts concerning Paul's conversion are probably known to us directly. The story is told three times in the book of the Acts. There is the direct narrative in the ninth chapter of Acts, there is the story of the conversion as told in our lesson in Paul's appeal the Jews in the Temple and there is the story as told to Festus and King Agrippa II in Acts 26. What we lack in the background of the story in the psychological pro-

FALSE PROPHETS SERMON SUBJECT

Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell to Preach at Both St. Andrew's Services

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on Sunday the minister, Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell, B.A., will officiate at both services. In the morning the theme will be "The Difficulty of the Strait Gate," and will show how the Master answers a question put to him by a speculative theologian. "Is there any few that will be saved?" In the evening the subject will be "The False Prophets of the Broad Way."

NAVY CHAPLAIN TO BE SPEAKER

Rev. Capt. W. H. Lory Will Preach at St. John's Evening Service

There will be holy communion at St. John's Church at 8 a.m. Sunday. At the 11 o'clock service the sacrament of holy baptism will be administered and the Rev. A. P. Chadwick, rector of St. John's, will preside.

Rev. Capt. W. H. Long, chaplain of the United States Navy, will be the preacher at the evening service.

The annual outing of the St. John's Women's Auxiliary will take place on Tuesday, July 17, to the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walker, Feltman Road, Gordon Head, whose generous hospitality the W. A. members have enjoyed for a number of years.

REV. DR. WILSON TO HAVE VACATION

Will Preach Final Sermons To-morrow Before Holidays

Rev. W. G. Wilson, D.D., will preach twice in First Church on Sunday. In the morning he will have the service of the Eucharist, and in the afternoon at 3 p.m. the "Finality of Jesus" will be the evening service. The woman of the hour will be "The Woman Who Falls and What it Costs Her."

At the evening meeting Dr. Webber will give a message on "Life for a Look."

The atmosphere within and without Sunday afternoon will be that of a special education service held in the Tabernacle of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, situated at the west end of Yates Street.

With the pastor, Rev. Daniel Walker, in charge of the proceedings, there were also him on the platform the district superintendent of the Alliance, Rev. Dr. W. W. Newberry; Dr. Webber, the visiting evangelist, and also the Rev. Dr. W. G. Wilson, minister of the First United Church, Rev. Dr. Daly of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. James Hood of Belmont Avenue Church.

The main discourse was given by Dr. Newberry upon the subject, "What Is the Church?" Then in suitable words the building was dedicated to the service of God.

Rev. Dr. Hood and the Rev. Dr. Daly offered the opening and closing prayers, respectively.

It seems that Christ put such a special emphasis upon this particular sin and pronounced a sentence of such dire consequences for commission that most have been very anxious to learn about it," says Prof. Everson, the Bible lecturer.

"Many that have attended church all their lives are still in doubt as what the unpardonable sin is and deep down in their hearts wonder if they are really on the safe side of the question. It is not such a mystery as people are accustomed to think, but as clear and as simple as the words of the teacher of Christ as I shall bring out in the lecture Sunday night."

It is said that the Bible is the greatest drawing card in this world and the meetings at the tabernacle demonstrate that men are still anxious to hear the Bible explained. After running for thirteen weeks, night after night, there will be hundreds listening to the Bible lectures. And as the campaign is beginning to draw towards its close the interest is better than ever.

Sunday afternoon at 2.30 Prof. Everson will speak on the subject, "The Angel of God's Presence: Have You Witnessed It?"

SIN IS SUBJECT OF TABERNACLE LECTURE

"The Sin That Will Never Be Forgiven in This World or the Next" will be the subject that Prof. C. T. Evans will discuss this Sunday night at the Everson Tabernacle, Pandora Avenue and Vancouver Streets.

"It seems that Christ put such a special emphasis upon this particular sin and pronounced a sentence of such dire consequences for commission that most have been very anxious to learn about it," says Prof. Everson, the Bible lecturer.

"Many that have attended church all their lives are still in doubt as what the unpardonable sin is and deep down in their hearts wonder if they are really on the safe side of the question. It is not such a mystery as people are accustomed to think, but as clear and as simple as the words of the teacher of Christ as I shall bring out in the lecture Sunday night."

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NEW OFFICERS AT SALVATION ARMY

Extend Thanks For Cordial Welcome to Victoria

The week-end meetings at the Salvation Army Citadel, Broad Street, will be led by the commanding officers, Adjutant and Major. They do not welcome all who have so warmly welcomed them to Victoria, and they anticipate with pleasure their stay here. The Adjutant is the son of Brigadier and Mrs. John Merritt of the Winnipeg Training Garrison staff who were stationed in Victoria ten years ago.

Sunday afternoons at 2 p.m. and young folks not attending elsewhere during the Summer months will be welcomed by the teachers at the citadel.

Brigadier and Mrs. Carter, principals of the Winnipeg Training Garrison, will visit Victoria and lead the meetings during the last week-end of this month.

The three cadets who went into training from here are now commissioned as field officers and appointed as follows: Lieutenant Dorcas McCleary to Elmwood, Winnipeg; Lieutenant Stanley Mendum to Shawinigan, Quebec, and Lieutenant Derrick Murray to Merriville, Man.

Conversion of Paul of Tarsus

Following the death of Samuel, Paul became a leader in the persecution of the apostles and their adherents.

He entered upon the work with a zeal bordering upon madness.

AMHERST MAN IS TO SPEAK

Rev. Frank Orchard to Officiate at First Baptist Services Sunday

The Rev. Frank Orchard of Amherst will be the preacher at both services on Sunday the minister, Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell, B.A., will officiate at both services. In the morning the theme will be "The Difficulty of the Strait Gate," and will show how the Master answers a question put to him by a speculative theologian. "Is there any few that will be saved?" In the evening the subject will be "The False Prophets of the Broad Way."

Following the morning service, classes will form in the department of religious education.

Miss Gladys Tapscott will sing Michael Wainwright's "Babyland" at the morning service.

In the evening Stanley Honeychurch will sing "The City of God," and the choir will render Mauder's "Thy Will Be Done."

The usual mid-week prayer and praise service will be held on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

Two attractive services will be held in Esquimalt United Church on Sunday.

In the morning the Rev. W. J. Howard of the Alberta Conference will be the preacher.

Rev. W. J. Howard Comes to Victoria From Alberta Conference

City Temple to Hold Open-Air Service Sunday; Dr. Clem Davies Preaches

City Temple services, now continuing on Summer schedule, will be held at Temple Hall, North Park Street, at 11 a.m. on Sunday morning, and at Beacon Hill Park commencing at 7 p.m. in the evening.

Dr. Clem Davies has chosen for his morning theme "Law—On Our Statue Books or in Our Hearts?"

His evening topic will be "Education—Diploma or Development?"

While the cool Summer Sunday evenings this past two Sundays have militated against larger crowds, it was estimated that 3,000 and something over 2,000 respectively attended the outdoor services in Beacon Hill Park on the past two Sundays. A change to warmer weather this week promises more comfortable atmosphere.

The amplification arranged for by radio station C.F.C.T. has increased the religious education.

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DEEP SEA, COASTWISE SHIPPING, AND RAILROAD NEWS

RUTH WILL TAKE BIG LIST SOUTH

Number of Victorians Will Sail To-morrow Morning For Holiday in California

With all her cabins completely filled the Pacific Steamship Company's coastwise liner Ruth Alexander will sail from the Rithet piers to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock for San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego.

Included in her passenger list are a number of Victorians going to spend holidays in the South and numbers of people from Eastern Canada and the United States, who have been spending the past few days in this city. The Ruth will leave Seattle at midnight to-morrow morning, arriving here at 7 o'clock this evening, sailing again at 9 o'clock for the California ports.

Pacific Steamship Company's vessels sailing from this port as well as the H. F. Alexander from Seattle have practically all their stateroom accommodation sold out for the rest of the summer, and among them is a premium, W. M. Allan, local agent for the company reports.

Among the passengers who will embark on the vessel at this port are Mrs. E. E. Code, Miss Constance Code, Miss

LARGE LUMBER VESSELS LOAD CARGOES TO-DAY

To load lumber for Japan and the United Kingdom two big lumber carriers were at Victoria docks to-day. At Ogden Point the Nippon Yusen Kalaha vessel Toyama Maru docked early this morning to load 1,000,000 feet of lumber for Japan, as well as two carloads of automobiles and other general merchandise.

At Rithet's docks the Cragsness was loading 700,000 feet of lumber for the United Kingdom.

Dorothy Hartley, Miss A. L. Johnston, Thomas Buckley and Mrs. Buckley, Frank Ewart, William Ewart, Miss Alice Bell, Irene Havers, Miss Dorothy Ellis, Dr. E. G. Smith, Donald D. Lum, C. A. Teran, Miss Grace Alain, Miss Doris Pedder, Andrew Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Miss D. C. Caldwell, Miss Mary F. Foy, Miss Mary G. Foy, Miss V. Dunnitt, as well as a number of Vancouver people, who will arrive in the city this afternoon, and early to-morrow morning and sailing again at 9 o'clock for the California ports.

Commenting on a report of an address from Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Conservative leader, in which he was accused of sneering at Conservatives candidates in the north, the Premier explained he had met one of the Conservative candidates on his trip and of that one he knew nothing of his educational attainments. Closing that incident, he asked who had been the outstanding figure in the public life of the Province during the last twenty-five years and answered for himself, the late Hon. John Oliver.

After criticism from the Conservative platform regarding British Columbia's meat importations, Dr. MacLean pointed to the increase in production in that line in ten years from \$7,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth, indicating considerable progress in that field.

Nobile Disaster Is To Be Investigated

Oslo, Norway, July 14.—A plea against hasty judgement as to the responsibility for the disaster to the Italian polar expedition was voiced by J. L. Nowicki, Premier of Norway, in an interview with the Associated Press.

The whole world is anxiously awaiting an explanation of the Italia drama," said the Premier, "but no hasty judgments must be formed. While General Nobile's narrative of the flight and the wreck of the dirigible is somewhat obscure, nobody should attack a man suffering under such misfortune."

It is known that the Nobile expedition undoubtedly would be made the subject of thorough investigations by several sources. He expressed the greatest admiration for the valor of the men engaged in the rescue attempts.

POLICY WILL BRING WEALTH TO PROVINCE

(Continued from page 1)

CAMPAIGN IMPORTANT

Dr. MacLean opened his address by referring to the present campaign, which he described as interesting to an unusual degree. There had been some intemperate language used by Conservatives. The debt had been paid off completely until it had reached \$150,000,000, when he last heard from him, and on the whole it had left little bitterness in its trail.

In congratulating his party on the character of its candidates he referred to the stand taken in seeking support for the women of more than fifty per cent of the electorate. He compared it with the attitude of the Conservatives, who had refused to acknowledge the intelligence of the female vote to the extent of nominating even one woman.

DENIES SLURS

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MUST LOOK FORWARD

"British Columbia's record of credit is unsurpassed and its progress in social legislation is the envy of other provinces," the Premier said. "Living in this country, it does not do to stand still. Its citizens must be forward-looking if they are going to leave the Province better than it is at present."

Referring to a few of the factors that must be taken into consideration in planning for the future of the Province, the Premier said the geographical position and advantages of British Columbia over all year must never be lost sight of. The P.G.E. was one of the important activities over which the Province had complete jurisdiction, and he could report prospects of the ultimate solution of that problem were growing brighter every day.

While admitting the ability of Vancouver's Liberal candidates, the Premier said there was no business but to attack a bona fide British Columbia candidate now and was going to keep the same one for many years. He wished just to warn them of that fact early in the game, he remarked.

MAINTAINING CREDIT

Among the ideals every government must keep before it is retention and maintenance of its credit, which should be the watchword of the financial department, he said.

"When we reduce taxes in British Columbia," Dr. MacLean said, "we do not want the result of an election to do it. We have been doing it for the last five years, and my friends do not say very nice things when they talk about it. But I do not mind these little things from little men."

An essential in attracting investment is fair treatment of labor, he said. Industrial peace can be established in British Columbia by means of comprehensive legislation for the industrial classes, he added.

URGENT RESEARCH

Associated with a view to eliminating waste of byproducts and home-manufacture of raw material must be instituted, he declared. Reference was made also to enormous timber wealth and power resources and the necessity of developing and conserving them for the benefit of future generations. In short, the Government had done all it can do, everything it can to see that every resident of the Province has a reasonable amount of the world's goods. He voiced his desire also to see that the health of the community is maintained, pointing to the Government's past record as a guarantee of what the future holds in store in this regard.

He had two years ago, as public service for British Columbia, the best service of which I have been capable," concluded the Premier. "Whatever talents and energy I have possessed I have spared none in trying to make this country a better place in which to live. I have not known how to live, but tried to carry out my own ambitions, but my part of a nation on this western coast that would be an example to the rest of Canada and always remain within the confines of the British Empire. These are the ideals I have had in mind for twelve years, and which I will continue to hold as long as I can do anything for the Province."

INQUEST AT KAMLOOPS

Kamloops, B.C., July 14.—That Luol John Rutherford, the inspector for the Canadian National Railways, was alive while lying on the track until run over by a freight train Thursday evening was indicated by evidence heard before the coroner's jury here yesterday afternoon. Rutherford, aged fifty-three, was seen lying across the track near Canoe River by both the engineer and fireman of the train, about 200 feet to the curve. The emergency brakes were applied, but the engine, tender and a truck went over him before a stop could be made, causing instant death.

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MADISON WILL SAIL WITH BIG PASSENGER LIST

With more than 300 passengers in all classes the American Mail President Madison will sail from Victoria this evening about 6:30 o'clock for China, Japan and the Philippines. The Madison left Seattle at noon today and arrived at the Rithet piers at 4:30 o'clock. Among the passengers who will board the liner at this port are Mrs. Margaret Briggs, H. W. Becking and Mabel Becking, and their five children, John, Donald, Hugh, Muriel and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Becking are missionaries in the interior of China and are returning to the Orient after furlough spent in North America. Other passengers boarding the vessel here will be Mrs. Y. Shunji, Nettie Shunji and Mr. and Mrs. Frank and Mrs. Buckley.

The latest acquisition to the already fine fleet of salvagers is the Pacific Coast Salvage Hecla No. 2 made a trial run in Vancouver in which she demonstrated her speed qualifications and fire-fighting abilities. The Hecla No. 2 is described as the most efficient and compact salvage craft of her size on the Pacific Coast.

The vessel, built by the Vancouver Drydock and Dock Co. at their North Vancouver yards for use on this coast, is 60 feet long and sixteen feet beam.

She has a speed of sixteen knots. She has a strongly planked hull on steel frames, with a steel deck covered by wooden decking. Fitted with five watertight steel bulkheads, she is 100 per cent all steel, and has power enough to cope with any weather or currents on the coast.

Her fire-fighting equipment includes a monitor fitted forward. On Thursday it threw a standard stream at 125 pounds pressure a distance of over 150 feet.

The Hecla No. 2 can be operated from the pilot house. Her skipper is chief engineer as well. Forward she has quarters for six men and the master. Amidships there is a radio room and a cabin, providing roomy, pleasant and comfortable quarters.

On her trial run she was under the command of Captain Vic. Jacobson. Also on board were E. F. Cribb, managing director of the Vancouver Drydock and Salvage Co.; William Sykes and W. Beveridge of Dale and Company; William Billings, William Lawson and Captain Clarkson of the San Francisco Board of Marine Underwriters.

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Art of Cooking To Be Taught By Well-Known Authority

Mrs. Gray Will Conduct Free Cooking Classes Under Auspices of Hudson's Bay Company All Next Week

DOMESTIC SCIENCE EXPERT WILL USE INTERESTING NEW MODEL OF BEACH GAS RANGE

Whole-meal Cookery, Baking, Broiling, Proper Preparation of Foods, Value of Oven Heat Control and Special Recipes to Be Discussed and Demonstrated.

A COOKING demonstration and course of lectures of unusual interest opens Tuesday next on the Lower Main Floor of the Hudson's Bay Company Store, when Mrs. Florence Gray, internationally-known cooking expert, will conduct one of her free schools in home cooking. Mrs. Gray has lectured and demonstrated with conspicuous success in various Canadian cities and throughout the Eastern and Midwest States. She has been for some time a special representative of the makers of the famous Robert-Shaw AutomaticCook, a device for controlling the oven heat, now being used on gas ranges in this city. The unique new Beach range, the "LADY BETTY," will be introduced to the Victoria public for the first time by Mrs. Gray on Tuesday next, July 17.

Mrs. Gray not only shows the actual preparation of foods and the best methods of cooking during the two hours of her lecture, but she also is ready to answer any questions put to her regarding home-cooking problems and menu-planning, and she has brought with her for distribution a selection of special recipes which she has personally tested and approved.

Controlled Oven Heat

As an expert in the use of controlled oven heat, Mrs. Gray will have much to say of the value of such control and of the ways in which the housewife can set herself free from kitchen drudgery and at the same time have appetizing, well-cooked meals prepared sharp on time. The advantages of assured results by means of controlled heat, instead of the guesswork of old methods, will also be demonstrated.

Cooking Problems Solved

Whole-meal oven cookery will be one

of the features of Mrs. Gray's talks, and she will discuss the best combinations of foods for the purpose, and show the ways in which the various dishes should be prepared and placed in the oven, explaining the correct oven temperatures for such cooking. Meats, soups, vegetables, pies, cakes, desserts and other foods will also be discussed and cooked separately.

Among other things of special in-



MRS. FLORENCE GRAY

persons in the various cities she visits attend the whole five days of her schools. Each lecture is, however, a complete unit, and those unable to attend during the whole week will find the individual lecture-demonstrations both instructive and exceedingly interesting. At the conclusion of her lectures, Mrs. Gray will distribute selected recipes, prepared under her supervision for time and temperature cooking.

The cooking school will be held each afternoon from Tuesday to Saturday next, from 2:30 till shortly after 5 p.m.

Development of the Gas Range

There has been a remarkable development of the gas range during the last few years. Commercially it has been a factor in our lives for over sixty years.

Victoria saw its first gas range about 1886, but whether the article was imported from England or the United States is not recorded.

Many are the improvements and innovations since then. Enamelled parts, the lighter, the elevated oven, all are recent introductions.

Automatic Oven Heat Control

Then came the crowning achievement—the automatic oven heat control. This little device, so simple and yet so effective, revolutionized cookery. From a rule of thumb process, success in which came only after years of experience, cooking was at once in a science. Instead of "cooking a big oven until done," recipes commenced to include instructions like this: "Cook at 375 degrees for thirty minutes." It became known that anyone using the proper ingredients and following the few simple instructions could, with an automatically controlled oven turn out perfect cooking, and what is more wonderful, when we remember the old time failure, even with trusted recipes, repeat the success again and again.

Now, all the recipes in magazines and newspaper articles and advertisements are adapted for time and temperature cooking.

Again, now, all the recipes in magazines and newspaper articles and advertisements are adapted for time and temperature cooking.

The cooking of whole meals simultaneously is another development made possible by the automatic oven heat control, and possibly no other feature in modern cookery has contributed more to the leisure of woman-kind. Not so long ago, the preparation of a meal occupied the entire day, and in the kitchen for three, yes, even four anxious hours. Now, thanks to the modern gas range, one can prepare the meal, put it in the oven, set the heat regulator, and spend the interval in comfort—at the theatre, even, secure in the knowledge that at the predetermined hour everything entrusted to the oven will be ready to serve—cooked to perfection.

The latest innovations are "in-a-drawer" broiling ovens that work as smoothly as the drawer of a desk, and



The Gas Range in Its Infancy—Sixty Years Ago

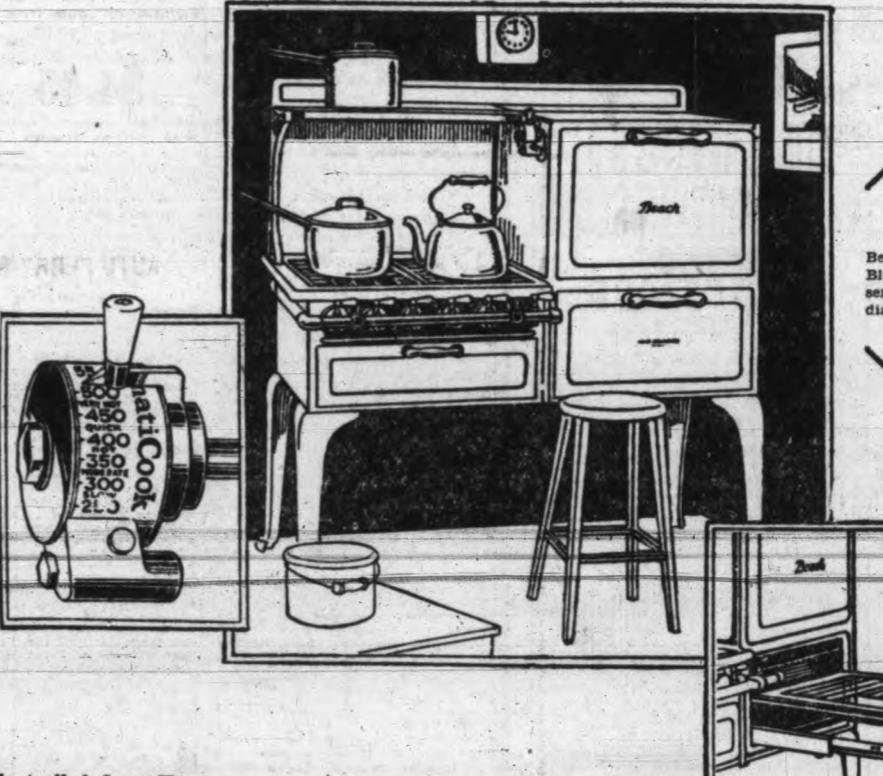
— See — The New Beach Gas Range The "LADY BETTY"

In Use at

Mrs. Gray's Free Cooking School

On the Lower Main Floor
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

JULY 17 to 21 Inclusive
Daily From 2:30 p.m. to 5 p.m.



The Seal of Approval
Beach Gas Ranges carry the Blue Star Label, which represents the approval of the Canadian Gas Association.



The "In-a-Drawer" Broiler
pulls out on rollers as easily as the drawer of a filing cabinet. No more scorched hands from reaching into hot ovens. Foods can be watched and turned easily. Broiling becomes a pleasure.

The Outstanding Gas Range Development of the Year!

The new "Lady Betty" Gas Range, equipped to save time, labor and fuel, up-to-date in every way and unusually attractive in appearance, will be used by Mrs. Florence Gray all this week in her Cooking School Demonstrations.

With its aid she will show the advantages of controlled oven heat, the best methods of cooking whole meals at a time, or

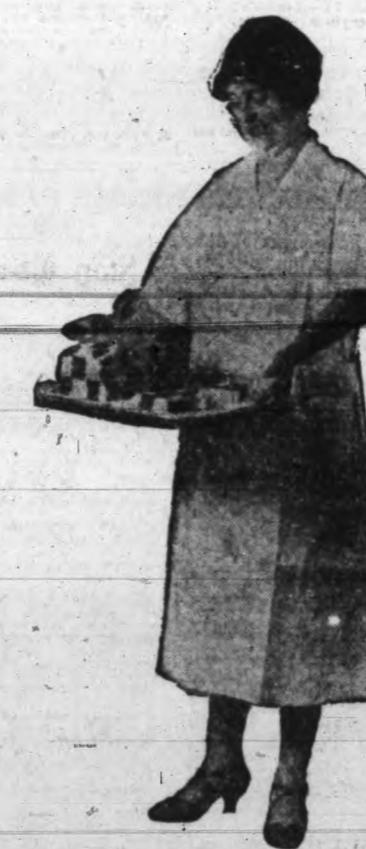
meats, vegetables, pastries and other foods separately; the great convenience of the "In-a-Drawer" Broiler; and other matters of interest and importance in home cookery.

You will enjoy the cooking lectures, and you will be delighted with the new Range. It is efficient, durable, economical, and its new design makes it a Range of outstanding beauty and merit.

Beach's *Lady Betty*
Gas RANGES



OTTAWA, ONT.



Announcing

Free Cooking Lessons

Under the Personal Supervision of

Mrs. Florence Gray

Nationally Known Domestic Science Expert

It is with pleasure that we present this popular Domestic Science Authority in a series of Cooking Lessons on the Lower Main Floor, each afternoon from 2:30 until 5 p.m., beginning

Tuesday, July 17

And continuing until SATURDAY, July 21 inclusive.

This Demonstration will embrace the latest ideas in Time and Temperature Cooking, including, besides many choice and novel dishes, the perfect preparation of a Whole Meal in the oven—unwatched.

To insure successful results, Mrs. Gray will use the newest type of Gas Range, built by the Beach Foundry Limited, equipped with the famous Robert-Shaw oven-heat regulator.

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Lower Main Floor, HBC

BEACH FOUNDRY LIMITED

Manuscript Find Shatters History Of Finlay River

Shows 104 Years After the Event that Samuel Black, Hardy Hudson's Bay Man Who Was Murdered by Indian in Kamloops, Was Man Who Traced It to Its Source, and Not Man to Whom Historical Records Give Credit

How the recent discovery of sections of an old manuscript prove, 104 years after the event, that Samuel Black, hard fighting North-Westerner and later staunch Hudson Bay factor, and not J. Finlay, as history records, first traced the Finlay River to its source, is told by Robert Watson, F.R.G.S., editor of *The Beaver*, who is visiting Victoria.

But for the belated discovery of the last section of the manuscript the whole adventure of Black and Donald Manson, his first lieutenant, might have been credited in all future historical references to J. Finlay, to whom for almost 100 years the honor has been given.

TELLS OF MANUSCRIPT

Mr. Watson, in an address to the Victoria and Islands Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association, last night told how the last part of the manuscript came into his possession. Dr. Bryce had one portion of what had always been known as the Finlay journal and based on quotations from it used by Dr. Bryce in historical writers had given credit to Finlay for tracing the source of the river.

Last Fall an old Hudson Bay man, Thomas Clouston, told Mr. Watson on the streets of Winnipeg, he spoke of a manuscript in his possession which he later gave to Mr. Watson. It proved to be another part of the manuscript which Dr. Bryce had always regarded as the Finlay Journal, but it was signed Samuel Black. There was, however, a middle section missing.

WA BIG SURPRISE

Edgar Thompson, C. N. Bell of the Manitoba Historical Association, offered a manuscript to Mr. Watson.

"How would you like a portion of the Finlay Journal?" he asked.

"What would you say if I told you it is not the Finlay Journal?" Mr. Watson asked, after accepting the manuscript.

"I believe I would drop down with surprise at the doctor."

The manuscript proved to be the middle part of Black's Journal. Both the sections had been in possession of Dr. Bell and Thomas Clouston for thirty-eight years. They had picked them up from a mass of papers piled up for final destruction after having been damaged in a fire at the Hudson's Bay flats in Winnipeg in 1891. Both probably reduced their finds with a few hours of each other.

The final part of the manuscript signed Samuel Black, apologized for the condition of the journal and contained a memorandum stating the author



ROBERT WATSON, F.R.G.S.

would rewrite it when he could conveniently do so. Mr. Watson completed the manuscript and forwarded it to the Hudson Bay archives in England. A search proved that Black had rewritten the journal as he said he would, and the copy he made of his original journal was discovered in the archives.

The Hudson's Bay Company will soon publish the entire journal.

Black, Mr. Watson mentioned, was murdered in 1841 at Kamloops by the Indian name of Chief Tranquille.

He was a man well liked by the Indians, but on the death of Chief Tranquille, the Indian's wife blamed the black medicine of the white man and taunted the chief's nephew with cowardice in not avenging the death he had murdered Black.

Mr. Watson is securing historical data of Port St. James in connection with his research work for the Hudson Bay Company. He is spending much of his time in the Provincial Archives. The wonderful collection of records there has won high praise from the well-known author.

"I regret I have only two weeks to spend here," he said.

CONSERVATIVES AT DOUGLAS SCHOOL

Speeches Show Liberal Leaders Incapable, Hinchliffe Says

Conservative candidates spoke in Sir James Douglas School, Moss Street, Jack Clay, chairman of Ward Four, presided. Mr. Twigg, one of the candidates in Victoria was not present, through being in Vancouver.

J. H. Beatty was the first speaker called. He informed the public of the Conservative party was one that would fully meet the present needs of the Province, the speaker said. He was glad to see the Liberal party was at last ready to admit the Province was suffering under a public debt totaling \$80,000,000. The Liberals were stating British Columbia was in a healthy financial condition as the result of Province and it was up to the Government to develop the natural resources and thus keep our native sons and daughters here. Instead of having them go to the United States, Mr. Beatty stated the politicians in the United States and our young folk follow and manufacture it, and then we buy it back, the candidate asserted.

The Liberals claimed the P.G.E. railway had been handed on to them by the Conservatives. When taken over by the present government, the railway was in a bad condition, but the Liberals made it a burden by poor management, Mr. Beatty declared.

As to social legislation, it has come in British Columbia as in other countries by the popular demand of the people and no particular party could take the credit for its passage the speaker said.

OPTIMISTIC

Reginald Hayward declared the Conservatives were far more optimistic on the result of the election than they were in 1924. He spoke on how the Government were throwing the Premier into the Victoria riding in an effort to regain the losses of 1924, but he was afraid they would again meet disaster.

He went on to deal with the question of taxation, showing that at least one hundred new taxes had been imposed by the present government. The matter of letting contracts was also dealt with by Mr. Hayward. He scored the plan of not letting these contracts to the lowest bidder and making profits for contractors through Liberal organizations.

In closing, Mr. Hayward declared that the four Conservative members from Victoria in the Provincial House had worked very hard in the interests of their constituency. They had urged economy and also a reduction in taxation.

Mr. Hinchliffe, the final speaker, spoke very briefly, outlining the policy of the Conservative leader, Dr. Simon F. Tolmie.

He declared that Premier J. D. McLean and Attorney-General A. M. Mansfield, through speeches made by them during the present campaign, had shown they were both incapable of handling their positions.

In speaking on taxation Mr. Hinchliffe declared the income tax was so high a person could not afford to live, but on the other hand the succession duties were so heavy one could not afford to die.

Lindley Crease K.C. also spoke in support of the candidates.

CUTICURA HEALS SKIN TROUBLE

Sore Eruptions Broke Out Over Face, Itched and Burned.

"My trouble began with little, sore eruptions which broke out all over my face. They itched and burned so that I always wanted to be scratching; and when I scratched them they got larger and then dried up. Some nights I could not sleep very well.

"I tried other remedies but they did not help me. I had the trouble over five weeks when I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in two weeks I was healed." (Signed) George W. Herchuk, Box 55, Chipman, Alta., Oct. 8, 1927.

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Extremely Low Prices on Things You need Now—Vacation Apparel, Children's Wear, Household Staples, Wash Fabrics, Etc. Shop on Monday and Share in the Big Savings.

Rayon Silk Underwear

Greatly Reduced for Clearance

150 Rayon Silk Combinations

\$1.50 Value for 98¢

It is during the hot July and August days that garments of this style are so much in demand and women will not be slow to take advantage of this special purchase. Good quality Rayon Silk Combinations with opera top, lace trimmed knee and ribbon straps. So loose, cool and comfortable and so attractively priced, too!

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120 Rayon Silk Slips at \$1.50

Every woman with a cool voile frock will need a silk underslip to harmonize, and this timely purchase at so attractive a price will fill a popular demand. Made from a heavy quality rayon silk, opera top style, in gooseberry, Nile, peach, coral, white, sand and black; small, medium and large sizes.

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Second Floor, HBC

Women's Footwear at July Savings

Dress and Street Footwear at \$4.45

Styles represented include pumps, straps and ties in tan, rose blush, beige, blonde and patent leather with trimmings of fancy leathers to match or harmonize. Choice of Cuban or spike heels. Per pair \$4.45

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Straps, Colonial pumps and three-eyelet ties suitable for women and growing girls. Choose from tan, blonde, patent and kid leathers trimmed with suede to match; all sizes. Per pair \$2.98

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One-strap and Oxford styles in brown, beige and white canvas; all sizes. Monday special, per pair \$1.19

—Main Floor, HBC



Children's Holiday and Outing Togs

Special thought has been given in our Children's Department to the needs of active, growing children of school age who are now enjoying their holidays. We realize that the right clothing is a factor in safeguarding their health during hot days and in changeable weather, with sometimes chilling winds. We have considered also the natural desire of mothers to see the young folk in becoming and gay colors and with a well-cared for appearance among their playmates. You will see, too, that the limits of your purse has been remembered.

He went on to deal with the question of taxation, showing that at least one hundred new taxes had been imposed by the present government. The matter of letting contracts was also dealt with by Mr. Hayward. He scored the plan of not letting these contracts to the lowest bidder and making profits for contractors through Liberal organizations.

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Bicycles 198
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Card of thanks 41
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Tuition 116
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(Continued)

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KIM—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on

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MCKENZIE—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital,

on July 14, to Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Mc-

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MARRIED

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Dr. Campbell, Oak Bay, Victoria.

Donald, only son of Mr. F. B. Shawer

and Mrs. F. B. Shawer, 1800 Government Avenue to

Elsie Young, eldest daughter, Robert

Young and Mrs. Young, Cumberland.

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words of sympathy and beautiful floral

tributes during their recent sad bereave-

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KITCHEN, BATH, PANTRY, AND BREEZIE,

WITH BUILT-IN CABINETS, ALL IN EXCEL-

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DOMINION NEARLY FINISHED
The exterior reconstruction of the Dominion Hotel is almost completed. The Yates Street front of the building has been almost entirely changed, the design being modernized and finished in stucco. At night the whole facade is illuminated by hidden lights.

Among the people from the Sound who arrived at the Empress Hotel this morning for the week-end here, were Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Kellogg and Mrs. Percival Colling of Seattle, and a party consisting of J. W. Henderson of Portland, Mr. and Mrs. Burkhardt of Tacoma, Mr. and Mrs. George Lockman of Seattle, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold of Seattle.

From Windsor, Ont., there are Mr. and Mrs. Paul L. Wilson, who will be here a couple of days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Ransford came over from Vancouver this morning for a stay at the Empress Hotel.

Take the phone off the hook and call us any time you want anything transferred from one place to another, anything stored in our fireproof warehouse, anything packed, crated and shipped, or any other type of service we are capable of rendering in the transfer line. Our equipment is complete and our service prompt and dependable.

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Write for man
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Established 20 Years
Phone 77
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Lethbridge, Alta.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Dr. Clem Davies, M.A., B.D., D.D., will speak at Cobble Hill, Monday, July 16, on behalf of Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith at 8 p.m.

The regular monthly meeting of Victoria Goat Breeders will be held in the Y.M.C.A. on Monday at 8 p.m. At this meeting arrangements will be made for the exhibition.

The B.C. Provincial Rabbit Breeders' Association will hold a baby rabbit parlor show at the Y.M.C.A. on Thursday. Rabbits to be three months or younger. Judging to start at 8 p.m.

The Esquimalt Child Hygiene Council will hold their annual picnic on Thursday, July 19, to Cordova Bay. Tallyhugs will leave the Sailors' Club 10 a.m. Anyone desiring to join the picnic is requested to phone Mrs. Booth, 65542, or Mrs. Appley, 13672, not later than Tuesday.

Building permits issued at the City Hall to cover incidental contractions started during the week were ten in number, value at \$7,425. Residence and business alterations are included. In September the building trades will increase their activity due to the seasonal rise in construction totals at that time, it is stated.

Two grass fires in the city gave engines from the department some work early this afternoon. A truck was called to attend to a lot at the rear of the post office at 1:20 p.m. and five minutes later a call came in from the corner of Fullerton and Jessie Streets, Victoria West, where a small blaze had started.

Thirty-three members of the Chicago Athletic Club were to-day taken on the combination land and water tour which includes a visit Butchart's Garden and then across to the Mill Bay Ferry to the Mount Baker Inn in Gray Lines coaches. The party arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Seattle, and will leave Victoria this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock en route to their homes in the East.

The Victoria Group of the Poet's Corner will hold its July meeting on Wednesday evening on the beach at Cordova Bay. The group will mobilize at 4:30 at the corner of Blanshard and Quadra Streets, where there will be sufficient cars to drive all the members out to the bay. Members are instructed to report in full marching order with bathing suits and iron rations. The place of meeting will be "The Poet's Corner," just beyond McMoran's. After swimming and sunning a regular meeting will be held, a small amount of business transacted, but the greater part of the evening will be given over to fire and water recreation.

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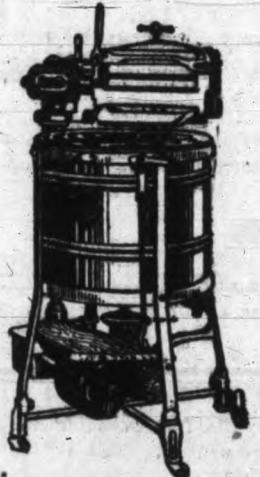
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Lord Asquith's Secret War Diary

Reveals Bitter Conflict In the British Cabinet In 1914; Ministers Almost Came to Blows Over Policy

How King George Was Hauled Out of Bed at 1.30 a.m. to Hear of the Outbreak Of Hostilities

By LORD ASQUITH

From His Diary—How the Cabinet Split at the Outbreak of the War

July 24, 1914—At 3.15 we had a Cabinet, where there was a lot of talk about Ulster, but the real interest was Grey's statement of the European situation, which is about as bad as it can possibly be. Austria has sent a bullying and humiliating ultimatum to Servia, who cannot possibly comply with it, and demands an answer in forty-eight hours—failing which she will march. This means almost inevitably that Russia will come on the scene in defence of Servia, and if so, it is difficult both for Germany and France to refrain from lending a hand. So that we are within measurable distance of a real Armageddon.

July 26—No one can say what is going to happen in the east of Europe. The news this morning is that Servia has capitulated on the main point, but it is very doubtful if any reservation will be accepted by Austria, who is resolved upon a complete and final humiliation. The curious thing is that on many, if not most, of the points Austria has a good and Servia a very bad case, but the Austrians are quite the stupidest people in Europe.

"NOTHING BUT A MIRACLE CAN AVERT WAR"

There is brutality about their mode of procedure which will make most people think that this is a case of a big power wantonly bullying a little one. Anyhow, it is the most dangerous situation of the last forty years, though it may incidentally have the good effect of throwing into the background the lurid pictures of civil war in Ulster.

July 29—The Amending Bill and the whole Irish business are, of course, put into the shade by the coming war, for it now seems as if nothing but a miracle could avert it. After dinner I went across to E. Grey and sat with him and Haldane till 1 a.m., talking over the situation and trying to discover bridges and outlets. It is one of the ironies of the case that we, being the only power who has made so much as a constructive suggestion in the direction of peace, are blamed by both Russia and Germany for causing the outbreak of war.

July 31—We had a Cabinet at 11 and a very interesting discussion, especially about the neutrality of Belgium and the point upon which everything will ultimately turn—are we going to go in or stand aside? Of course, everybody longs to stand aside, but I need not say that France, through Cambon, is pressing strongly for a reassuring declaration. Edward Grey had an interview with him this afternoon which, he told me, was rather painful. He had, of course, to tell Cambon, for we are under no obligation, that we could give no pledges and that our actions must depend upon the course of events, including the Belgian question and the direction of public opinion here.

August 1—When most of them had left, Sir W. Tyrrell arrived with a long message from Berlin to the effect that the German Ambassador's efforts for peace had been suddenly arrested and frustrated by the Czar's decree for a complete Russian mobilization. We all set to work, Tyrrell, Bongie, Sir Maurice Bonham-Carter, Drummmond and myself, to draft a direct personal appeal from the King to the Czar. When we had settled it I called a taxi, and, in company with Tyrrell, drove to Buckingham Palace at about 1.30 a.m.

The King was hauled out of his bed, and one of my strangest experiences was sitting with him, clad in a dressing gown, while I read the message and the proposed answer.

There was really no fresh news this morning. We had a Cabinet which lasted from 11 till 1.30. Lloyd George, all for peace, is more sensible and statesmanlike for keeping the position still open. Grey declares that if an out-and-out and uncompromising policy of non-intervention at all costs is adopted he will go. Winston Churchill very bellicose and demanding immediate mobilization. Haldane diffuse and nebulous.

"THINGS ARE PRETTY BLACK"

The main controversy pivots upon Belgium and its neutrality. We parted in fairly amicable mood and are to sit again at 11 tomorrow, Sunday. I am still not quite hopeless about peace, though far from hopeful, but if it comes to war I feel sure that we shall have some split in the Cabinet. Of course, if Grey went, I should go and the whole thing would break up. On the other hand, we may have to contemplate with such equanimity as we can command, the loss of Morley and possibly, though I do not think it, of Simon.

August 2—Things are pretty black. Germany is now in active war with both Russia and France and the Germans have violated the neutrality of Luxembourg. We are awaiting to know whether they are going to do the same with Belgium. I had a visit at breakfast from Lichnowsky, German Ambassador, who was very emotional and implored me not to side with France.

He said that Germany, with her army cut in two between France and Russia, was far more likely to be crushed than France. He was very agitated, poor man, and wept. I told him that we had no desire to intervene, and that it rested largely with Germany to make intervention impossible if she would (1) not invade Belgium; (2) not send her fleet into the Channel to attack the unprotected north coast of France. He was bitter about the policy of his Government in not restraining Austria and seemed quite heart-broken.

Then we had a long Cabinet from 11 till nearly 2, which very soon revealed that we are on the brink of a split. We agreed at last with some difficulty that Grey should be authorized to tell

Cambon that our fleet would not allow the German fleet to make a base of hostile operations.

John Burns at once resigned, but was persuaded to hold on at any rate till the evening, when we meet again.

"EXPECT SUPPORT"

There is a strong party against any kind of intervention in any event. Grey, of course, will never consent to this and I shall not separate myself from him. Crewe, McKenna and Samuel are a moderating intermediate body.

Bonar Law writes that the Opposition will back us up in any measure we may take for the support of France and Russia. I suppose a good number of our own party in the House of Commons are for absolute non-interference. It will be a shocking thing if at such a moment we break up.

Happily I am quite clear in my mind as to what is right and wrong. (1) We have no obligations of any kind either to France or Russia to give them military or naval help. (2) The dispatch of the Expeditionary Force to help France at this moment is out of the question and would serve no object. (3) We must not forget the ties created by our long-standing and intimate friendship with France. (4) It is against British interests that France should be wiped out as a great Power. (5) We cannot allow Germany to use the Channel as a hostile base. (6) We have obligations to Belgium to prevent it being utilized and absorbed by Germany.

On Monday, August 3, the Cabinet resolved to dispatch an ultimatum to Germany requiring her to give us an assurance by midnight the following day that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected. The whole situation and its antecedents were explained by Sir Edward Grey in his historic speech in the House of Commons on the afternoon of the third. In my Cabinet letter to the King of that day I had to report that four of my colleagues had tendered their resignations, adding an expression of my hope that some of them might be induced to reconsider their position.

Two of them, Lord Beauchamp and Sir John Simon, yielded to my counsels and consented to retain their offices. The other two, Lord Morley and Mr. Burns, did not see their way to alter their resolution.

LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL

August 3—This morning two letters arrived for me, one from John Morley, the other from Simon, announcing that they must follow John Burns's example. They are both characteristic productions. At the Cabinet later in the morning Beauchamp declared that he must do likewise. That is four gone. We had a rather moving scene in which everyone all around said something. Lloyd George making a strong appeal to them not to go, or at least to delay it. Anyhow, they all agreed to say nothing to-day and to sit in their accustomed places in the House.

Bonar Law and Lansdowne came to see me early this morning. They were in general agreement, but laid great stress upon Belgian neutrality. The Germans have delivered an ultimatum to Belgium and forced themselves on their territory, and the Belgian King has made an appeal to ours.

After lunch we all went to the House of Commons. Grey made a most remarkable speech almost an hour long, for the most part almost conversational in tone and with some of his usual ragged ends, but extraordinarily well reasoned and tactful and really cogent, so much so that our extreme peace lovers were for the moment reduced to silence, though they will soon find their tongues again.

August 4—I think the effect produced by Grey's speech has not died down. It is curious how going to and from the House we are now always escorted and surrounded by cheering crowds of loafers and holiday-makers. In the evening I had a call from Bonar Law, who is afraid that we shall make use of the truce to spring a trick on them by suddenly proroguing and putting the Home Rule and Welsh Church Bills on the Statute Book as a fait accompli before they can say "knife."

I assured him that there would be no thimble-rigging, but it is not easy at the moment to decide exactly how to deal with the Bills. The best thing, of course, would be a deal between Carson and Redmond, which is far from impossible.

J. M. (John Morley) remains obstinate and I fear must go. He wrote me a particularly nice letter.

We had an interesting Cabinet, as we got the news that the Germans had entered Belgium and had announced that if necessary they would push their way through by force of arms. This simplifies matters. So we sent the Germans an ultimatum to expire at midnight requesting them to give a like assurance with the French that they would respect Belgian neutrality.

CHURCHILL WAR PAINT

They have invented a story that the French were meditating an invasion of Belgium and that they were only acting in self-defence, a manifest and transparent lie. Winston (Churchill), who has got on all his war-paint, is longing for a sea fight in the early hours of the morning to result in the sinking of the Goeben.

The whole thing fills me with sadness. The House took the fresh news to-day very calmly and with a good deal of dignity, and we got through all the business by half-past four.

August 5—I have taken an important decision to-day to give up the War Office and install Kitchener there as an emergency man until the war comes to an end. It was quite impossible for me to go on now that war is actually in being. It requires the undivided time and thought of any man to do the job properly, and I hate scamped work.

K. was, to do him justice, not at all anxious to come in, but when it was presented to him as a duty he agreed. It is clearly understood that he has no politics and that his place at Cairo is kept open so that he can return to it when peace comes back. It is a hazardous experiment, but the best in the circumstances, I think.

We had a longish Cabinet at which we decided to ask tomorrow for a stiff vote of credit, hundred millions, which will carry us on for a long time and produce a good immediate impression.

Oddly enough there is no authentic war news either by land or sea. All that appears in the papers is invention. Winston's mouth waters for the Goeben, but so far she is still at large. I am truly

sorry for the poor Lichnowskys. They are brokenhearted, and she spends her days in tears.

After the House I had a War Council here, a rather motley gathering, Lord Roberts, Kitchener, Ian Hamilton, (Sir John) French, Douglas Haig, etc., with Haldane, Grey, Winston and myself. We discussed the strategic situation and what to do with the Expeditionary Force and adjourned till to-morrow when we shall have over a representative of the French General Staff.

ELIZABETHAN BUCCANEERS

August 6—We had our usual Cabinet this morning, and decided with less demur than I expected to sanction the dispatch of the Expeditionary Force of four divisions. We also discussed a number of smaller schemes for attacking German ports and wireless stations in East and West Africa and the China Seas. Indeed, I had to remark that we looked more like a gang of Elizabethan buccaneers than a meek collection of black-coated Liberal Ministers. After the Cabinet I went to the Pale and had a talk with the King before the Privy Council, at which Kitchener was sworn in, and I handed over my seals to him. It will be amusing to see how he gets on in the Cabinet.

August 10—We had a long and rather critical Cabinet this morning, the main question being what I was to say on the adjournment about the (Irish) Home Rule and Welsh Church bills. Redmond was pressing for prorogation and immediate placing on the Statute Book. Carson sent a rather threatening letter in the opposite sense. We had a very animated debate, and for a time it seemed as though we should come to a deadlock.

Happily not for the first, or perhaps the last time, I was able to devise a form of saving words which pleased everybody and which I have just, 5.15, read to the House with the benediction of Bonar Law and not a single question from any quarter. The Expeditionary Force is moving on oiled castors. A considerable part of it is in France. There is not a whisper of this in the newspapers.

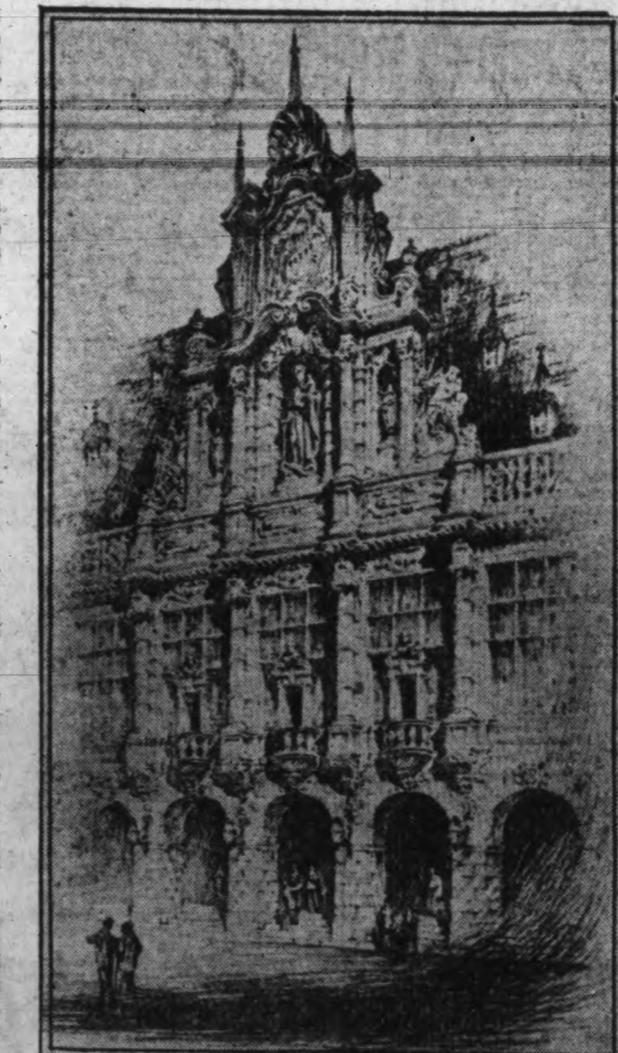
August 11—Sir John French came to pay me a farewell visit this morning. We had a long Cabinet, in which a large part of the talking was done by Winston and Kitchener, the former posing as an expert on strategy and the latter as an expert on Irish politics. At lunch we had Cassel and Sir Edward Goschen just returned from Berlin. He gave a lot of interesting particulars about his last days there. At the end his German footmen took off their liveries and spat on them and refused even to carry down his boxes.

August 12—The only interesting thing is the arrival of the Goeben in the Dardanelles and her sale to Turkey. The Turks are very angry at Winston's seizure of their battleships here. As we shall insist that the Goeben shall be manned by a Turkish instead of a German crew it does not much matter, as the Turkish sailors cannot navigate her except on to rocks or mines. Meanwhile the embarkation of the Expeditionary Force goes smoothly and steadily on.

BELLIQUE MOOD

August 17—Turkey has come into the foreground, threatens vaguely enterprises against Egypt, and seems disposed to play a double game about the Goeben and the Breslau. Winston, in his most bellicose mood, is all for sending a torpedo flotilla through

WHERE WAR HATE STILL LINGERS



Fear that Belgian Nationalist students would riot in protest against the dedication of the restored library of Louvain University led to a request that the ceremony be postponed. Mgr. Ladeuze, rector of the University, won his right to illuminate from the building the inscription, "Destroyed by German Fury." Herbert Hoover, former head of the Belgian Relief, publicly approved the rector's stand, but many students, demanding that the inscription be allowed to remain, threatened trouble. The main facade of the new structure is pictured here.

Kitchener Reluctant to Take Office; Winston Churchill Wanted to Mobilize for Battle at Once

the Dardanelles to threaten and, if necessary, to sink the Goeben and her consort. Crewe and Kitchener very much against it.

In the interests of the Musulmans in India and Egypt, they are against our doing anything at all which could be interpreted as meaning that we are taking the initiative against Turkey. She ought to be compelled to strike the first blow. I agreed to this, but the Turks must be obliged to come out and tell us whether they are going at once to dismiss the German crews.

August 18—Everyone is very pleased with the smoothness and secrecy of the Expeditionary Force. Winston is engaged in chasing a German cruiser about the North Sea with two of his flotillas and hopes to run her down before nightfall.

August 20—The poor Belgians have been having a bad hammering and are now driven back to Antwerp, and Brussels is in the hands of the Germans. For the real purposes and fortunes of the campaign this is all to the good, for it means that the Germans have to spend two, or possibly even three days more to the disarrangement of their time table, before the real fighting on the great scale begins. It looks as if our troops may be in the thick of it before long. We are now sending off another division, the Fifth.

DARK HORSES

August 21—The real centre of interest, political, not military, at the moment is Turkey and the two darkest horses in the European stable, Italy and Roumania. The different points of view of different people are rather amusing—Winston violently anti-Turk, Kitchener strong that Roumania is the real pivot of the situation, Masterman eagerly pro-Bulgarian, but very much against any aggressive action vis-a-vis Turkey which would excite our Musulmans in India and Egypt; Lloyd George keen for Balkan confederation, Grey judicious and critical all round; Haldane intrusive and juiceless, and the "Beagles" and "Bobtails" silent and bewildered.

August 24—Early this morning I was aroused by Kitchener bringing French's telegram announcing the fall of Namur. Very bad news, for we all assumed that Namur was safe, if not for a fortnight, at least for two or three days, and though our soldiers seem to have held their own, its fall of course takes out the pivot from the movement which was in contemplation.

The general effect is that the French Fifth Army has had to fall back and take a new line, and our men in consequence had to fall back also from the forward positions at and about Mons. It is a bad check to say the least.

FRENCH ATTITUDE

August 26—When I came back here from the House I had a long visit from Winston and Kitchener and we summoned Edward Grey into our councils. They were bitten by an idea of Hankey's to dispatch a brigade of marines, about 3,000, conveyed and escorted in battleships to Ostend, to land there and take possession of the town and scout about in the neighborhood.

This would please the Belgians and annoy and harass the Germans, who would certainly take it to be the pioneer of a larger force and it would further be quite a safe operation as the marines could at any moment re-embark.

Grey and I consented, and the little force is probably at this moment disembarking at Ostend. Winston, I need not say, was full of ardor about his marines and takes the whole adventure, of which the Cabinet only heard for the first time an hour ago, very seriously.

At about 11 p.m. I got French's telegram announcing that, much against his will, he was falling back on Peronne, which is between St. Quentin and Amiens. His men were in excellent condition and most anxious to take the offensive, but the French commanders were persisting in further retirement. We all think they have been very wrong in not taking us more into their confidence, and we have sent a pretty strong message for more knowledge of their plans and intentions.

Happily the telegram this morning is more reassuring. They seem to be regaining confidence and are even taking the aggressive in Belgium and Luxembourg. French's situation is not a very pleasant one, in command of an unbeaten army, full of fight, yet compelled always to go back. I hope it is only a passing phase.

WANTED IRISH

I am very anxious now to get all the party machinery on both sides to work, first to stir people up about the war, for there is, I fear, in some places a growing apathy, and next, to bring the multitude of idle, able-bodied loafers into the recruiting net. I have just had a visit here (House of Commons) from Lord Roberts. He is particularly keen for the moment about two things, the bringing over of the Indian troops and the enlistment and training of both sets of Irish volunteers.

August 27—Winston has been scoring some small, but not unimportant points. His 3,000 marines have taken Ostend, and are scouting about the country in that region, and the Kaiser Wilhelm, a huge armed German liner, has been sunk by the High Flyer.

August 31—The Irish on both sides are giving me a lot of trouble just at a difficult moment. I sometimes wish we could submerge the whole lot of them and their island for, say, ten years under the waves of the Atlantic. I have had interviews today, in the intervals of what are more urgent things, with Redmond and with Bonar Law, inspired by Carson, and they almost fill one with despair.

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LORD ASQUITH'S SECRET WAR DIARY WILL BE CONTINUED IN NEXT SATURDAY'S ISSUE

Benton and Grant Lose Leadership

GIANTS FALL BY WAYSIDE

Drop Another Game to St. Louis and Drop Back Into Third Position

Present Western Invasion of New York Disastrous; Rain Halts Other Games

The vaunted hospitality of the West is a myth and nothing more, in the opinion of John McGraw.

Since John led his men across the Alleghanies on the latest western invasion things have been going from bad to worse.

The first opponents that the Giants met were the Pittsburgh Pirates, then floundering about in such fashion that it appeared that the only reason they were in New York was to get paid was because the Phillies and Boston Braves were still able to give them lessons in how ball games can be tossed away.

The Giants beat the Pirates in the first game and felt confident that the league lead would be in their possession before long. However, the worm turned. The Pirates played heads-up baseball for a change and took the next three games.

Not so confident, McGraw's men took the long train ride to St. Louis, where the four games which ended yesterday saw them register only one victory. As a consequence the Giants fell to third place in the standings six games behind the St. Louis Cardinals, and one behind the Cincinnati Reds. The Cards won the last battle by 11 to 6. Rain stopped the play in every other major league park.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

At St. Louis—	R. H. E.
New York.....	6 12 1
St. Louis.....	11 15 1
Batteries—Aldridge, Henry, Faulkner, Chaplin and O'Farrel; Sherdel, Frankhouse and Wilson.	

COAST LEAGUE

At San Francisco—	R. H. E.
Sacramento.....	15 21 2
San Francisco.....	13 17 2
Batteries—Gould, Flynn, Vinci and Kosher; Chavis, Thurston and Vargas, Riddle.	
At Los Angeles—	R. H. E.
Oakland.....	4 10 1
Los Angeles.....	6 12 2
Batteries—Cragehead, Wetzel and Read; Barfoot and Hannah.	
At Portland—	R. H. E.
Missions.....	10 15 2
Portland.....	11 19 2
Batteries—Nevera, Martin, Davenport and Baldwin; Couch, Baecht, Tomlin and Rego.	
At Seattle—	R. H. E.
Hollywood.....	10 16 2
Seattle.....	0 3 4
Batteries—Shellenbach and Bassler; C. Sullivan, Teachout and Borrean.	

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Baltimore, 6; Rochester 7.
Reading, 3; Buffalo, 1.
Newark, 2; Montreal, 6.
Jersey City-Toronto—postponed.

HORSE RACING

Vancouver, July 14—Form players received a severe jolt in the fifth race at Brighouse yesterday when Runpou, odds-on favorite in the mutuels, bolted and the whole track twice before he could be brought under control. He finished the five furlongs well to the rear of everything.

Joe G., ridden by Broadfoot, and starting at nearly 14 to 1, copped the race and paid off his supporters at the rate of \$39.95, \$10.40 and \$6.05. Golden Bear, another long shot, was second.

He paid \$26.00 place and \$4.10 show. Broadfoot's riding was one of the features of the afternoon. He brought his form up out of five times' up. Joe G., being his best pay mount.

Results follow:

First race, purse \$600, three-year-olds and up; six furlongs—1. Lahontan, \$3.55, \$2.50, \$2.30; 2. Skootin, \$2.75, \$2.45; 3. Skunk Grey, \$2.60. Golden Bear, another long shot, was second.

Golden Bear paid \$26.00 place and \$4.10 show. Tatters returned \$4.10 show.

Broadfoot's riding was one of the features of the afternoon. He brought his form up out of five times' up.

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Ballyhoo Artists Work On Fight

BIG HARNESS DERBY WILL BE RUN TUESDAY

Three Canadian Horses Conceded Good Chance of Coping \$25,000 Event

Grattan Bars, Ontario Pacer, Will Rule Favorite; Berry the Great U.S. Choice

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 14.—The next big harness racing fixture, the \$25,000 American Pacing Derby, will be contested over the historic Grand Circuit in Kalamazoo, Mich., Tuesday.

With a cross field representing numerous states and Canada, scheduled to go to the post, the event again has created a wide international interest.

Canada, which has sent many star pacers over the border, will have a good hand in the three heats, Grattan Bars, owned by Fred Thrower, Keweenaw, Ont.; Jean Grattan, the property of Robert French, Teeswater, Ont., and W. H. Miller, who belongs to Jackson, Brock & Harvey, Winnipeg, Man.; Grattan Bars is sure to rule the favorite. He erased any doubt about it when he won the \$25,000 New England Derby at Windsor, Conn., July 4, taking such fast sidewheelers as Widow Grattan, 1:02 1/2, and Chattanooga, 2:06, into camp.

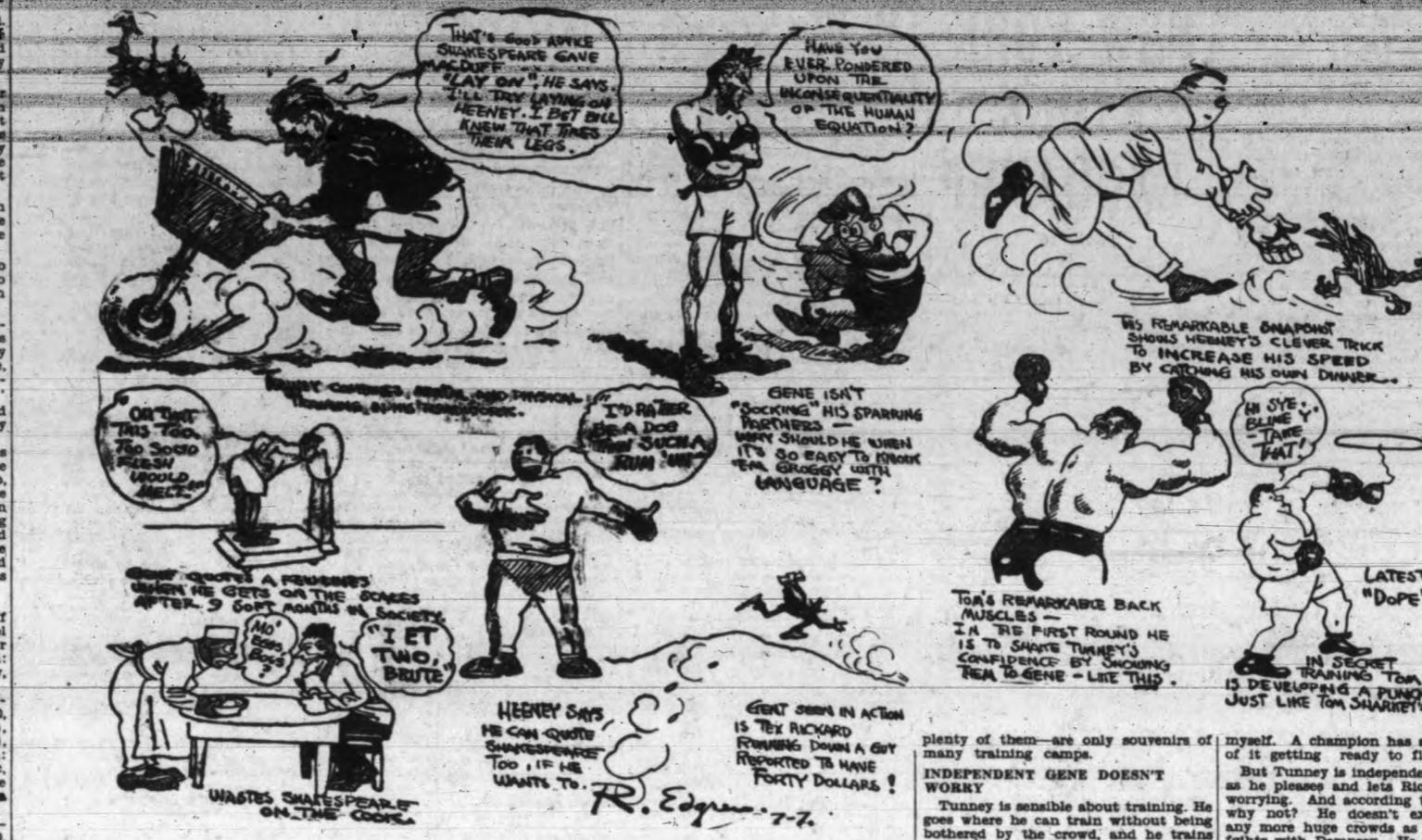
UNITED STATES FAVORITE

Berry the Great, owned by E. C. Wilson, Lockport, N.Y., appears to be the best hope for a United States triumph. He has won the last two seasons, one above the other, the representative of the Cabinet Farm, Lexington, Ky., and Black Scott, the property of Hilt and Sprout, Sandusky, O., have shown enough to make one believe they should be in the thick of it.

The impending battle will mark the fourth renewal of the event. The previous winners are Margaret J. Anger, owned by Oscar Wolfson, Attleboro, Mass., in 1925; Tarzan Grattan, property of Walter T. Candler, Atlanta, Ga., in 1926; Holyrood Walter, racing for R. S. Whiteside, Duluth, Minn., in 1926, and True Grattan, who landed for J. W. Miller, Newark, O., in 1927. All were outsiders.

HORSE RACING

Lincoln Fields, Chicago, July 14.—The most pleasing feature of yesterday's card at Lincoln Fields was the flashy performance of Vellus in the Englewood Stakes, over a mile course. Jockey Leyland took the sleek appearing Vellus away from the barrier on high, set a blistering pace that took him five lengths in front, which advantage was



Boost Heeney Daily In Order to "Put Kick In" Bout, Edgren Declares

Tunney, Keeping in Seclusion, Is Training Faithfully and Will Be in First-class Condition on July 26.

Heeney Is Not a Slugger, But Would Be Likely to Beat the Champion in a Long Fight;

Tunney Has Little Fat to Get Off for Bout and Is Sensible About Training

By ROBERT EDGREN

Gene Tunney and Tom Heeney are in full training. There isn't the slightest doubt both will be in shape July 26. But the ballyhoo gives Tom a-boost daily, and leaves just a suspicion of doubt about Tunney. There being nothing sensational about the fight something interesting has to be dug up now and then to "put a kick in it."

We hear that Tom Heeney was up-set while recklessly rowing a boat, and might have been drowned if he hadn't been a fine swimmer, and if the water hadn't been only four feet. Recovering from this tick we are assured by snapshots of Heeney that he is dinner. It seems Charlie Harvey has increased Heeney's spic and span in footwork by making him catch his own chickens—feathered variety. Then we are informed that Heeney is busy developing a punch like Tom Sharkey's, several times over, so that Heeney is built like Sharkey to some extent. The Sharkey punch Heeney is working on is to be kept a secret until he gets into the ring and the first twenty rounds or more, in the old style, because he has plenty of vitality and can wear his man down. He would be likely to beat Tunney in a long fight.

Of course Heeney learned his boxing in New Zealand, Australia, and England, where the idea of boxing form is to lead a straight left and follow it with a straight right. He has hit well enough when he gets his openings. He tells his sparring partners to go after him as hard as they can. He experiments in blocking, in pulling his head back, in ducking, in staying close and avoiding punches, or in jumping back and running around. Naturally he has to hit often, when he is studying ways to get off, and when he isn't hitting much himself. He doesn't get hit much in the actual fight. His battle scars—and the carries

GENE HAS LITTLE FAT TO GET OFF

The arly ballyhoo from Tunney's camp told of Gene's long runs on the road, and intimated that he had to do more running than usual, because while playing golf in high society in Florida, he grew a little soft and put on a little more weight than he carried before, especially around the waist. Of course Gene carries a little fat around the waist. He always did when he trained down the fighting trail. Gene has a broad, flat broad sloping shoulders with plenty of power in them, light, straight legs, and a broad, flat waist. Dempsey's stomach was naturally small and round. Gene's is flat and wide. When he walks down the ring his waist is still wide, but his stomach lies close to his backbone, flat as a cracker. When he isn't training hard he loses that flat look, and appears fat because of the width of his waist. Really he never puts on much fat. He just looks fat. Tunney never gets much out of condition. He lives too much for fun. Gene has a world of vitality and thrives on a long session of training, which improves his fighting ability immensely. In training his hips back more than some other fighters. That's because he built up his physique for years and carried development, and needs to keep on working to hold what he has gained. Most fighters train down for a fight; Tunney always trained up to fighting form.

Tunney is pictured as being unable to hit his sparring partners, missing them badly in training bouts, and being unable to keep them from hitting him. He gets a bruised eye, a scratch on the eyebrow, a cut lip. Well, he always did, even when training for his first championship fight in Philadelphia. Tunney always split lip at Stroudsburg. He had trouble healing it in time. He has his own system of training for a fight. He doesn't wallop his sparring partners—doesn't care anything about hitting them. His theory is that if he can keep them from getting a hold of him, he can't be hit well enough when he gets his openings. He tells his sparring partners to go after him as hard as they can. He experiments in blocking, in pulling his head back, in ducking, in staying close and avoiding punches, or in jumping back and running around. Naturally he has to hit often, when he is studying ways to get off, and when he isn't hitting much himself. He doesn't get hit much in the actual fight. His battle scars—and the carries

HEENEY MAY DEVELOP PUNCH

Heeney never will hit like Sharkey. A hitter grows up that way. They don't turn slappers into sluggers in the gymnasiums, in spite of the old story about Benny Leonard. Sharkey was known as "the feather duster puncher." He won a lot of bouts at the old Fairmount A.C. in Harlem by dusting off his opponents with light flicks of the gloves that piled up points and did no damage. One day Billy Gibson, Benny's manager, said to Benny: "You'll never get to the top this way. You've got to follow a knockout punch." So Benny worked in the gymnasium a day or two and developed a grand knockout punch and knocked Mandot of New Orleans kicking in his next fight, and was a corking knockout artist from then on, winning the championship by knocking out Fred Welsh and thereafter knocking out all the tough lightweights in the country with equal ease.

HEENEY MAY DEVELOP PUNCH

There was a good fight. But as I remember Benny started with a good knockout punch as a novice, and changed to the feather-duster style because he admired cleverness and thought it was fun to make the crowd laugh.

Heeney never was a slugger in his early fights. Most of them went to a decision, and some of them were knockouts. He has the build of a hard hitter, and he doesn't seem musclebound. He bustles in, punched persistently, and hits all the time and fairly hard at that. He is the type of fighter who ought to be fighting

FIGHT FANS BEING WELL LOOKED AFTER



Bobby Jones On Golf

FLEXIBLE WRIST ACTION NEEDED FOR SHORT PITCH TO GEEVE

An amateur-professional team match, recently played near London, resulted in a draw with nine wins and foursomes for each side, a fine achievement for the amateurs, most of whom are Walker Cup players. But far more important than the result of the match is the fact that it was played and that it aroused so much interest that there is talk of making it an annual fixture.

There has been nothing of the kind tried in the United States since the Professional Golfers' Association staged a four-cornered team match during the war.

At that time four teams were entered: three of professionals, home-bred, Scott, French and English born, and a team of amateurs. On that occasion, over three days of play, the amateurs came off a very bad last, a position which I do not believe they would accept so complacently to-day.

The one great pity about the present golfing competitive structure is that no chance is offered the amateur golfer to meet to meet at match play. Those amateurs who attend the "open" each year are the ones who have an opportunity to compete against the pros or to play with the best of them. But even that competition is not all we should like to be.

In stroke competition there is never the刺激 of the year you are oppressing the man with whom you are playing.

in reality playing against the field and, although your companion is a part of the field, the inclination is rather to hope he will do well and to help him along rather than to be intent upon beating him.

PRO ALWAYS CONFIDENT

There is as much difference between the play of the average first class amateur and the best professionals as one finds between a child and an adult. We find that at the amateur meetings who seem to "scrape" their secret—men who are good players without looking like golfers. Men like Hagen, Armour, Farrell, Sarazen and dozens of others are bound to inspire any man with whom they play. They seem to be a show with a confidence of their knowledge that they know what they are going to do. None of them fuss about over the ball. The matter of playing golf is to them as natural as walking.

DOC WHITE

White made Cobb look so bad that when it came time for Ty's fourth trip to bat in the ninth inning, Freddie Payne, Tiger catcher, was sent in to hit for the Georgia Peach. It was one of the very few occasions Cobb has had a pinch-hitter replace him. In fact, the only time because of batting weakness.

Thus did a single game produce two of baseball's rare occurrences with Cobb, as so often has been the case, the main figure.

DOC WHITE

"Doc" White, by the way, probably caused Cobb more trouble than any hurler in the majors. The White Sox southpaw just seemed to have it on NO LOVE FOR WHITE

I once asked Cobb what pitcher he found hardest to bat against.

"White," was the prompt reply. "At least, 'Doc' had me guessing more than the others. Waddell, Plank and fello's like Weiland were tough, but White bothered me the most. In fact, for a long time I was lucky to get a foul off him."

Cobb down through the years has been a hard chap to fan. Next to Joe Sewell of the Indians, and Tris Speaker of the Macks, he's been the toughest to set down on strikes. Ty always has been an exponent of the chop swing, and the chop hitters, as a rule, are harder to whiff than the free or full swingers like Ruth, Gehrig and Hammann.

SEWELL HARD TO FAN

Joe Sewell, Willie Keeler excepted, is

in

and there we find the very finest competition in the game, that of the professional golfer, denied to the amateur save for the very little he can pick up in exhibition four-ball matches.

There are to-day a number of very fine amateur golfers in the United States and some splendid ones are coming along. But none of them are so good that competition with the pros will not help them. Of course, golfing supremacy is by no means an international question of the first importance, but there is a certain amount of national pride connected with it. Anything we can do to improve the general standard of play among the foremost golfers naturally increases public interest, and improves all standards down to the rankest duffer. I think that the promotion of a match of this kind would be an immense service to the game.

The toughest player to strike out it has been my privilege to see in big league umpiring I saw few players Sewell's equal in the matter of not striking out. Joey fanned but four times over the 150 games. Throughout his major league career I don't believe he has averaged more than ten whiffings to the campaign.

A pair of the keenest optics in baseball plus an uncanny ability to fathom what the opposing hurler is going to pitch has made Sewell the outstanding pitcher in the non-strike-out department of play.

Charley Hollocher, sterling little Cub shortstop of a few years ago, was a hard man to fan. He wasn't quite as tough a proposition as Sewell, however. Hollocher, incidentally, had a great future cut short when stomach trouble forced him out of the game for good.

British Walker Cup Team Will Play For Title

Chicago, July 14.—The entire British Walker cup golf team of ten leading players will compete in the Western Amateur golf championship next month. It was announced yesterday.

The invading golfers, as shown by the Royal and Ancient Club on June 11, are T. P. Perkins, present British amateur champion; Cyril Tolley, 1926 titleholder; T. A. Torrance, Dr. William Tweedell, 1927 champion; E. F. Storey, Major C. O. Hezlet, W. L. Hope, Dr. H. H. Macmillan, J. B. Beck and R. M. Hardman.



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STOCK MARKETS — FINANCIAL NEWS — GRAIN MARKETS

TO-DAY'S GRAIN MARKETS

(By Branson, Brown & Co. Ltd.)
Winnipeg, July 14.—Wheat—The wheat market was very dull and featureless to-day with trade volume smallest in many weeks. Prices were a little easier during the first part of the session, but firms later with a little week-end covering going on. The chief feature was the very light offerings, there being practically nothing for sale after a couple of small shipping orders had been filled in the start. The market was little October wheat past two days, but were leaving the market alone to-day. The trade are not selling at present, preferring to wait developments the next two weeks.

Export business was flat overnight, and there was no evidence of any business here. Russia was reported to be in the market for further purchases of foreign wheat. The market was quiet with little demand for one or two grades only. Spreads about unchanged. The weather in Western Canada is fine and warm, just as is needed to bring crop along, providing temperatures do not get too high. Bryant, the American crop expert, arrived in Winnipeg yesterday from North Dakota, and sent his Chicago house the information that he had received from the government that there was rust in Southern Saskatchewan, although this is denied by officials who are on the ground. The weather to date has not been favorable to rust development, and many believe we are going to escape any serious damage as the plant is very healthy, and well fortified with sufficient moisture.

In the southwest the weather is very favorable for harvesting operations, and movement of the new crop is fairly heavy. Look for a two-sided market for the time being, but believe wheat can be sold on the upturns.

Winnipeg futures closed 1/4 higher for July and unchanged for October.

Coarse grains—Outside of weakness in July barley, with further declines going on the market were firmer. However, there was little demand to local short covering, consumption being very poor. Offerings most light. Oats closed 1/4 to 1/2 higher; barley 1/4 to 1/2 higher; rye 1/4 to 1/2 higher.

Flax very dull but slightly firmer, closing 1/4 to 1/2 higher. Trade featureless.

Wheat—Open High Low Close
July 10 109 109.5 108.5 109.5
Oct. 105 105.5 105 105.5
Dec. 106.2 106.5 106 106.5
Oats—
July 84 83.5 83.2 83.2
Oct. 70 71.4 70.7 71.4
Dec. 74.2 74.5 73.8 73.6
Flax—
July 188.4 189.5 188.1 189.2
Oct. 185 186 185 185
Oats—
July 185 186 185 185
Dec. 185 186 185 185
Cash Grain Close

Wheat—1 N. 133 1/2; 2 N. 130%; 3 N. 122 1/2; 4 N. 116 1/2; 5 N. 107; feed. 88%; 6 N. 85; 7 N. 78; 8 N. 70; 9 N. 64; 10 N. 58; 11 N. 51; 12 N. 45; 13 N. 38; 14 N. 32; 15 N. 25; 16 N. 18; 17 N. 12; 18 N. 6; 19 N. 2. 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The Wife-Ship Woman

By Hugh Pendexter

AUTHOR OF
KINGS OF THE MESSIAH,
BY GRACE,
A VIRGINIA SCOUTER

COMPILED BY HUGH PENDEXTER 1923-1925.

"Monsieur Brampton, you know me? It must always be that an eye calls for an eye. Blood demands blood. Treachery calls for exacting punishment. I will be just; which means the price must be paid. Whether it's one of my scoundrel's poor savages or a king was English, the price must be paid."

"Your excellency, I was told on Ponchartrain that you were grieved at something I was supposed to have done."

"I was warned that you would deal with me severely if I fell into your hands. I asked when you could come, and the answer was 'Ship Island.' Behold, I am here. Suppose you tell me what I have done to merit your displeasure. I have waited long here to be told."

"No, no, monsieur! Your assurance shall not blind me," he sternly replied. "For Pennsylvania has sent out scouts for three years on the Ohio and the Mississippi to learn what the French are doing."

I indignantly returned: "Prove it! Or find one man to swear it on the Cross, and you're welcome to put me in a coffin and saw me in two. Your excellency, the accusation does not shake his head and morosely insisted:

"You would have a hard time proving your innocence. You are English. For three years you have been up and down the river. I know it not go back to Carolina or Virginia. I have heard of the Natchez in the river. As a matter of fact I had never dreamed that our countrymen were in ignorance of conditions which had existed ever since 1710."

After a brief silence he asked: "You say the Spaniards have visited the Missouri by an overland trail from Santa Fe?"

"They joined the Paducahs near the Kan River, intending to raid Fort Chartres. The entire invading force was killed by the Osage Indians."

"But you did not say this before, that they were killed, that they came to attack Chartres?" he cried, now betrayed into a moment of indecision.

"And in a like manner have I often escaped a dangerous climax to an amazing adventure by taking ways and means to mollify or block the Natchez. 'Do not say I shall lift the peace calumet to you; but just now I feel more tolerant.'

Take the share of the Mississippi company my stock was going up. I knew my promptness in bringing the Natchez news had proved to be the strongest kind of medicine for me.

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Book of Knowledge

Sketches by Bessie.
Synopsis by Bracher.

OWLS' HABITS



The Snowy Owl of the Arctic regions disliked settled countries, but sometimes comes down into the United States, forced by hunger. Weather prophets say the appearance of the Snowy Owl in this country spells a long, hard winter. The artist has sketched a Snowy Owl above. It gets its name partly from its habits, partly from its white face.

5-1

By NEA. Through Special Permission of the Publishers of the Book of Knowledge. Copyright, 1923-26.



Here is a Fish-Owl of Africa. On its feet are horny spicules, so that when he seizes his prey in the water, it cannot escape.



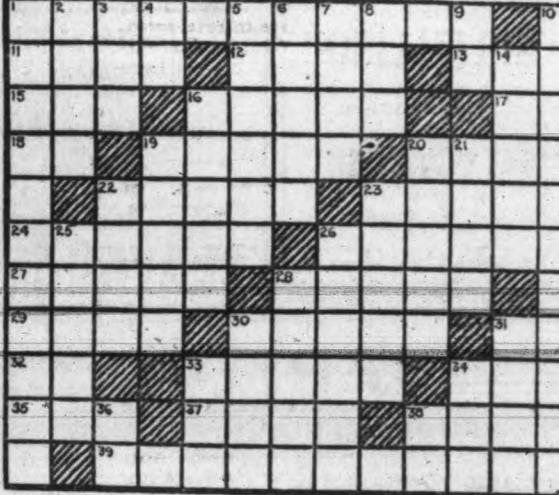
The Tawny Owl, sketched above, is a true wood owl and its haunting note can be heard a long way. It is common in Europe, Africa and Asia.



There is a little owl in America which has followed the lead of many harried mammals and taken to the ground for its home—the famous Burrowing Owl. Burrowing Owls share the homes which other powers have made—the homes of burrowing rodents, not only lodging with their hosts but boarding on them. They eat young mice and an occasional reptile.

(To Be Continued).

Sketches and Synopsis, Copyright, 1928, The Oehler Society.



HORIZONTAL

- Parade.
- Seed of certain leguminous plants.
- Petid.
- Silk worm.
- To sink in spots.
- Sandpiper.
- Like.
- Standard of type measure.
- Pieces of metal money.
- English title.
- Wooden box composed of slats.
- Australian wattle tree.
- To pluck.
- To take away the weapons of.
- To accumulate.
- Climbing species of pepper.
- Wigwam.
- Lathe.
- Within.
- Saws.
- Four pounds.
- Type of poem.
- Portion.
- Pertaining to air.
- One who owns a rental contract.

- Exterior part of bread.
- Is defeated.
- Verbal.
- Clique.
- Vertical pieces of heavy timber.
- Rectify.
- Deficiency.
- The sound of a trumpet.
- Oceans.
- Opening in the skin.
- Mineral spring.
- To scatter has.
- Deity.
- Morindyn dye.

VERTICAL

- Remark.
- Picture.
- Label.
- Half an em.
- An explosive.
- To fall into line.
- Small fresh water fish.
- Point of compass.
- A crime less than a felony.
- More uncommon.



Solutions of Yesterday's Puzzles

Monday's Horoscope

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1928

Astrology reads that this day is dominated by a benevolent aspect, which should be fortunate after noontime.

These early morning hours may be dominated by a wise disposition and may cause uncertainty of purpose.

At this season depression and lassitude may be prevalent, for the planetary government seems to presage lack of energy.

This is read as rather an unlucky sway for navigation and those who

travel air routes should be cautious in choosing their destinations.

Under this direction of the stars there is likely to be a strong tendency to gossip and to deal in personalities.

If the stars are rightly read there is indirect or delayed success for a Presidential candidate.

The Autumn elections will bring sur-

prises in all grades of offices from President of the United States to the least important places.

Uranus continues all through the month to exercise an adverse influence that may greatly disturb certain foreign governments.

Saturday is held responsible for the

tendency towards immense combinations of business enterprises.

Action in America will command attention as the Autumn begins, and will enter into closer trade relationships, it is prophesied.

The Middle West is to focus much public interest through the next six weeks, the stars foretell.

Persons whose birthday it is should avoid changes and travel in the coming year.

Children born on this day probably will be straightforward and dependable. Subjects of this sign are great lovers of peace.

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OUR BOARDING HOUSE

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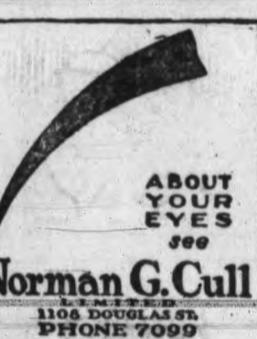
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VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1928

Motor Magazine and Features.

NEW NASH IS ADMIRE

Twin-ignition, High Compression and Valve-in-head Engines Are Featured

Kenosha, Wis., July 14.—Of the host of striking features that have captured the attention of the public in the new Nash "400" series, the "twin-ignition, high compression, valve-in-head engine" is the one closest scrutinized and warmest admiration.

This type of motor design is exclusive to Nash, and in conjunction with Bohnalite aluminum pistons and the Nash seven-bearing crankshaft, is said to provide an engine of extraordinary power, flexibility, smoothness and extreme economy.

"This great step forward in our design may be credited as another engineering triumph," said E. H. McCarty, vice-president and director of sales of the Nash Motors Company, today, in connection with the introduction in the new motor. "Stripped of technical language and details of the long struggle that has produced the '400' motor, it may be said that our engineers have achieved the ultimate degree in the compression of combustible gases and in their ignition. While these tasks were accomplished and completed, they have also succeeded in giving the driver of the car complete and unified control over this super-sensitive and unlimited power.

"Most motorists know that the force which drives the wheels of a motor car is the ignition of vaporized gasoline in the engine cylinder. Gas is compressed by the rising action of the piston. Then it is ignited by the firing of the spark plug. Exploding, it forces the piston down. The piston turns the engine.

mitted through the drive shaft to the rear wheels. It is obvious that the power of the car is dependent on the force of the gas explosion.

SPECIAL PLUGS

"This force depends on how highly the gas is compressed before it is ignited. In the new Nash engine high compression is accomplished by reducing the volume of the compression chamber to a minimum. Still greater uniformity of ignition is effected through the use of specially designed spark plugs in each cylinder instead of the usual one. Both plugs fire at the same instant, igniting the compressed gas in each cylinder at two opposite points thus delivering 360 flashes per second at top speed. Two separate ignition coils supply these with their firing current. The essential part of the Nash '400' ignition system has been doubled in efficiency.

"The importance of this double spark could be better realized if we could see the action of compressed gas by slow motion pictures entering the cylinder during the compression stroke. It is added as much water does when a bucket is whirled. Upon ignition, there is an interval between the time the gas is ignited by the spark and the time the explosion reaches the piston. The longer this takes, the less effective they become. With sparks blazing into the compressed gas from two opposite points instead of the usual one, the combustion is much more rapid and more uniform. The result is a smooth flow of increased power.

Public acceptance of the new "400" series has so far exceeded expectations that full production at the Kenosha, Racine and Milwaukee plants has failed to keep up with orders, according to sales officials. They report over 27,000 orders already on hand for July delivery.

EMPLOYEES ARE HONORED

General Motors Corporation
Tenders Banquet to Veteran
Workers

that his wages at first amounted to \$3.50 a week.

"One quality only and that the best" was the slogan that had been adopted by Mr. Robert McLaughlin, founder of the business, said the president. This creed had been carried on by veterans of the early days of automobile-building days after the last of the 276,000 cars of trolley cars, standing on end. Each carriage company had been shipped to its destination. Since then 500,000 cars

and trucks had been turned out by the company.

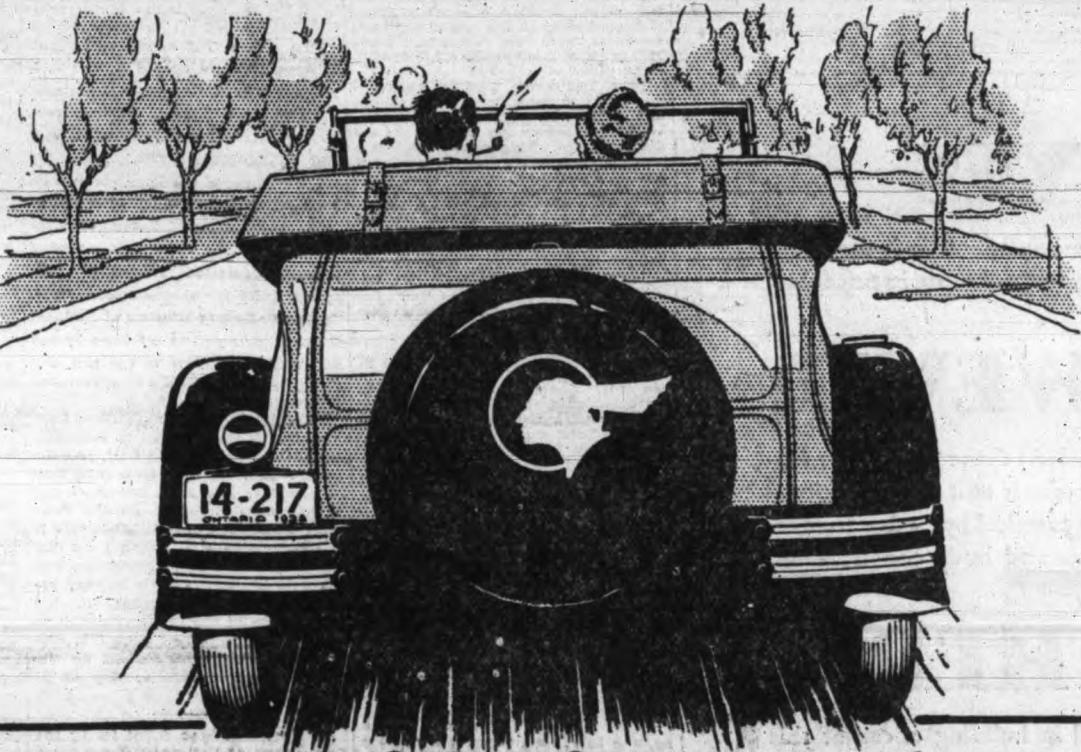
The dinner which opened the auditorium marked also the introduction by General Motors of Canada of little golden long-service badges, one of

which was presented to every employee of ten years standing or over. Each badge bears a tiny maple leaf, and another leaf is added for every five years after the first ten. Judging by the number at the banquet who received

pins with five, six or seven leaves it is believed that no other firm in the Dominion has more imposing records of service than General Motors of Canada.

Four of the oldest "old-timers" each with more than forty years of history of the firm, were given gold watches from the company. Said John Gibson, veteran of forty-three years, now assembly line superintendent, in thanking the president, "I have always tried to do a good square day's work and an honest day's work." Those were the sentiments which those master craftsmen voiced and felt.

But perhaps the most touching event of the evening was when Miss Mary Macombe, almost seventy-eight years old, third year on the company's service, was called from her seat of honor at the president's side to receive a basket of thirty sunset roses—one for each year she had spent at her post in the factory.



Identifying the "Finest of Low Priced Sixes"

Whispering leaves of
aspen trees and elms
singing their song of
sweet caressing winds,
great oaks that tell of
hurricanes that pass and
blossomed apples swayed
by sun warmed breaths.



Smooth-Sounding Power

Doesn't it do your heart good to hear that sweet hum-ming sound under the hood? Isn't it worth while making sure about your lubrication to get it.

Men who like to sit behind sweet-running engines know just what it

means, the added power—the extra-liveliness—the longer service.

If you want to hear that musical hum-m-hum that says "All's well" ask for RED INDIAN. Be firm. Your engine will hum its thanks.

RED INDIAN
MOTOR OIL



MARATHON
Hi-Test Gas
CYCLO
Motor Fuel

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL CO. LIMITED

THE Pontiac emblem, now a familiar sight on every highway, is the distinguishing mark of the world's finest low-priced six. It identifies the smoothness of Pontiac's Six-cylinder engine, with its new improved G-M-R cylinder-head . . . the enduring qualities of Pontiac's sturdy chassis . . . the easy-riding comfort of Pontiac's Lovejoy Shock-Absorbers . . . the countless refinements of engineering and construction that spell "quality" in a motor-car.

And, just beside the hood of the New Series Pontiac Six is another symbol of a fine automobile . . . the "Body by Fisher" emblem, with all that it implies of luxury, craftsmanship and stylish beauty. Pontiac is the lowest-priced six which can claim the distinction of "Body by Fisher."

Whenever you see the familiar "Indian Head" emblem, and say "There goes the New Pontiac Six," you are identifying, beyond doubt, the world's finest of low-priced sixes.

P-14-7-28
Ask your dealer about the G.M.A.C. Deferred Payment Plan which makes buying easy.

McRAE, MELDRAM MOTORS LIMITED
933 YATES STREET

PHONE 1693

PONTIAC SIX

New  Series

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA, LIMITED

NEW ERA IS ESTABLISHED

New Chrysler "Plymouth" is Revolutionary Car, Canadian Official States.

The Canadian-built Plymouth, one of the three completely new cars announced by the Chrysler Corporation of Canada Ltd., recently, is the largest, roomiest and most powerful car in the entire low-priced field of motordom. It is built in six body styles, coupe, two and four-door sedans, de luxe coupe, roadster and phaeton.

Various of these body styles, as well as those for the new Chrysler "75" and "85", announced elsewhere in this issue, are on display at the Chrysler and Plymouth salesroom, Yates Street.

Chrysler executives believe the new Plymouth, with its extremely low design, will revolutionize the entire low-priced field of motor cars just as the original Chrysler cars of 1924 have since revolutionized the whole motor car industry. It is the conviction of these men that no value this cars equal has ever been produced in the

low-priced field. The Plymouth, they say, may justly be termed "Walter P. Chrysler's most astonishing achievement."

REMARKABLE ABILITIES

Finer smoothness of operation at all speeds, sixty miles an hour, with a smoothness unlike anything approaching its price; rides the roughest roads, at twenty-five to thirty miles an hour, without jar or discomfort; handles with amazing ease at every speed; under any condition; is the only car in the low-priced field in which the use of internal expanding hydraulic four-wheel brakes—wet weather does not affect their efficiency; dirt is kept out of them; and combines with these features the use of molded brake linings, hitherto found only on cars of far more expensive production, characterizing "Silver Dome" perfected high compression cylinder head, using any grade of gasoline and extracting from each grade more in power, hill climbing ability, speed and acceleration than has hitherto been known; has the clean, new style grace and distinction in body lines; large, luxurious and comfortable bodies, finely upholstered and fitted, affording unusual leg-room and headroom, ample for two to five adult passengers, according to body model; molding treatment which permits greater diversity in the choice of colorings; new Chrysler-created slender profile radiator shell and new bow-shaped headlamps, both chrome plated, insuring permanent brightness and beauty; all the other benefits of the vast resources and brilliant achievements of Chrysler engineering, research and manufacturing combined in the

principle of Chrysler standardized quality.

STRESSES NEED FOR CAR

"The Plymouth," says R. H. Mulch, Chrysler sales manager, "is the first car to offer many of these features. It is not surprising that the public looks for improved products and more attractive values. Chrysler appreciates that this has been especially true in the low-priced field, in which there has been an obvious need for a finer, smarter car. The Plymouth yields results to you which you have not been able to get in a car of such price until you actually experience them for yourself. Literally, the whole fabric of the low-priced field has been made over in one stroke, by the genius of Mr. Chrysler and his associates."

"It is individual in appearance and yet characteristically one of the new cars. It is a powerfully built car, with radiator lines; its sleek, smart silhouette and its low-slung bodies. Its designers have employed the bold strokes combined with the genius to utilize necessary to a wholly modern creation, the subtle, tasteful touches the public demands, and has the right to expect. Chrysler's quality principles insure that the rotating parts are perfectly balanced. In perfect balance before assembly. Fine precision methods insure that the owner actually receives the performance of its engineers designed into the car."

Bodies are long and low. Your first glance at the car will impress into your consciousness that many unusually distinctive and original features have been combined into it. All curves are harmonious, blending perfectly into each other. The curvature of the top of the closed bodies harmonize with the curved windows, silhouettes. The embossed panels on the side of the hood conforms with the windows. Every visible detail is shaped to conform with the rest.

The full-crown fenders display a new effect in their broad, gentle sweeps and offer a practical advantage in protecting completely the front of the car from splashes. This wheel design is a marked addition to the inviting appearance of the entire ensemble.

"LOOKS"—ITS POWER

"Look" high radiator makes the car look "big" power available under the hood. Sitting behind the wheel one immediately realizes that here is a big, roomy, high-powered car, and one which also combined all the vigor, dash and dash that have always characterized Chrysler."

Many other qualities in design indicate how carefully the comfort of passengers has been considered. Details are these. Those for the closed bodies are equipped with large windshields and a rubber wiper strip to prevent drafts. Seat cushions are of the luxurious form-fitting type. Appointments and fittings, such as artistic satin finish hardware, offer further indication that no detail is overlooked. The height and dash light control levers and horn button, are at the top of the steering post for immediate accessibility. The instrument panel is indirectly light, of course, because of this advantage at night, and is controlled by an independent switch conveniently located—another exclusive feature.

SCORES OF MERITS

Scores of other merits, many of them unexpected in a car of this price, are offered in addition to those already enumerated. These include the forty-five-horsepower engine with new type, Chrysler principle of entire engine floating in rubber, forming a cushion between power plant and frame to destroy the transmission of torsional vibrations and sound from one to the

other; frame rigidly tied together by torsion cross supports; new type self-aligning steering; shock-absorbers; eliminating noise, wear and attention; force feed lubrication; ventilated bridge type alloy pistons; special manifolding; all-chrome steel exhaust valves; air cleaner; oil filter; crankcase ventilation; propeller shaft of stainless steel tubing; improved neutrals which prevent transmission of torque input to the car body; new type shock-absorbing engine compartment; and added exceptional riding comfort; all chrome gears in the transmission; small wheels for better appearance and easier riding; automatic windshield wiper; and Fodco theft protection serial number plates.

"Come down a few words," says Mr. Mulch, "the very essence of the Plymouth's appeal is greater value than ever before for less money, combined with an unusually impressive appearance and truly remarkable smoothness and performance capacity."



WITH OUR OWN
CANADIAN
AVIATORS
by
FRANCIS W. ROWE.

One of the first municipally-owned airports has been opened by the little municipality of Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q., which is close to Three Rivers, at the confluence of the St. Maurice and St. Lawrence Rivers.

The opening of the field was held on June 23, in the presence of a distinguished gathering of Federal, Provincial and civic authorities. Several prominent aviation authorities were present, and for the occasion, G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of National Defence, journeyed to the town by rail and by air. He flew to the new airport from St. Hubert Aerodrome, Montreal.

Fairchild aviation authorities have been largely instrumental in establishing the municipal flying field, and the city of Three Rivers, sister municipality to Cap de la Madeleine, has also taken a close interest in it. As the Fairchild Company's own headquarters is at Grand-Mere, P.Q., only a short distance from Cap de la Madeleine, and the field is almost exactly halfway between Quebec and Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, it is expected to be a busy place. It certainly places the little town on the map. Congratulations to Cap de la Madeleine.

Tenders have been called for by the Department of National Defence for a huge hangar to be the chief building on the central Government aerodrome at Rockville, near Ottawa. Specifications in advertisements issued by the Government call for a building of steel frame and of hollow tile. It will be on the banks of the Ottawa River, about half way along the frontage of the aerodrome, on the south shore, and will be suitable for housing both land-planes and seaplanes. In connection with the hangar there will be slips, and a commodious "lean-to" will give accommodation for offices, workshops, etc.

With the success of early experiments and the regular operation of services over St. Lawrence valley routes, Government officials are now studying the problem of extending the air mail facilities of the Dominion. For some time past editorials in Western and Midwestern newspapers have urged the extension of air mails to their respective cities, and these hints have not been overlooked by those in charge of this branch of civil aviation.

The matter of air mails is largely one for the Post Office Department, and the Department of National Defence, which controls aviation, can only go as fast as the sister unit of the Government judges it should go. This does not mean that post office officials are in any way backward in the matter of air mails, indeed, that portion of their work has been given serious consideration, and some early developments are expected.

P. T. Coolican, Assistant Deputy Postmaster-General, who is most closely in touch with air mail work, is authority for the statement that an effort will be made shortly to give this service to prairie cities. "Of course," Mr. Coolican stated, "it cannot be expected that we should establish a transcontinental air mail service at once. There are several difficulties in the way. This, however, we can assure Western cities, they will have connecting air mail services shortly, and plans are now under way whereby mails from across the Atlantic and destined for Western points will be rushed by air over routes other than the present one, linking St. Lawrence ports with Ottawa and Toronto."

Winnipeg, the postal official said, would soon be joined with some United States city, probably Chicago, for air mail purposes. There will also be air lines under the auspices of the Post Office Department rushing first-class mail and express matter between Calgary and Regina, Edmonton and Saskatoon, etc. The great gap in the air mail chain extends eastward from Winnipeg, including the sparsely settled territory of northwestern Ontario from Sudbury to the Manitoba boundary. However, it is believed that the time is not far distant when this gap will be spanned by regular aircraft service, and transatlantic mail services will follow.

Extensive aerial photographic work is being undertaken all over Canada this year under the direction of the Civil Air Operations Branch of the Department of National Defence. One of the biggest jobs will be near Victoria, where the High River air station will send planes to survey from a great height a vast area, more than fifty miles wide. In Quebec the Lake Archambault district of the Laurentian Mountains, north of Montreal, will be surveyed. To this work pilots fly along given air lines, taking photographs. They return over parallel lines taking other maps and the prints overlap in such a way as to allow a fifty per cent margin for error. Some splendid work has been done in this field by Canada's state flyers.

Last year twelve government planes were engaged in aerial photography. This year, to date, at least twenty machines are already at work on such surveys. Flying Officer R. J. Sunnucks has joined a Vedette flying boat flight at Fort Francis, on the Ontario-Manitoba boundary for aerial photographic work. Flying Officer A. E. Copp is at work at Lac du Bonnet, Man., where he will also hold his plane in reserve for forest fire protection duties.

Flying Officers B. F. Johnson, piloting a Vedette, and W. M. Emery, in a Wasp Fairchild machine, have gone into the Laurentian mountains to give the land the "once over" from the air.

Last week officials were on the point of congratulating themselves on the conclusion of another quarter without a flying accident, and this column was being written in similar vein, when word was received of two or three incidents which put a somewhat different complexion on matters.

While about to make a landing on the flying field at Winnipeg, Man., a pilot named Lawson, who was badly in need of flying practice, crashed and lost his life. The next day, while thousands of aviation enthusiasts gathered at Granby, Que., to participate in the opening of the flying field there, several incidents occurred. A child was knocked down by the wing of a Moth plane, but was luckily not hurt. It was fortunate that no accidents of a serious nature occurred, as there were at least eight aeroplanes on the field, and the spectators were so excited that it was difficult for the authorities to handle them.

Still another accident occurred. The famous "Duke" Schiller, who became well known through his success in reaching the stranded flyers in the transatlantic plane Bremen, at Green Island, was involved in a crash of a machine at St. Hubert Aerodrome, Montreal. Schiller was flying a new Loening amphibian, and fouled the ground when attempting to take off. The plane suffered damage estimated at \$4,500, but the pilot escaped injury. On receipt of a report of the accident at Civil Aviation headquarters in Ottawa, Squadron-Leader A. T. Cowley, Controller of Air Regulations, left for St. Hubert at once in an aeroplane to investigate the crash.

Ottawa Flying Club Inc. has received its second Moth plane and will shortly hold an official opening of the club at Lindbergh Field, its flying ground near Ottawa. This machine was flown to Ottawa from Toronto by L. E. Maynard, new club instructor, who has just completed his instructor course at Camp Borden. On the flight Mr. Maynard was accompanied by G. Dale-Harris, secretary of the club.

It is interesting to note the many compliments paid Ottawa by flying people from far and near. They all agree that the big piece of ground about eight miles from the Capital known as Lindbergh Field, because it was there that Lindbergh landed on his Diamond Jubilee visit, is one of the best fields they have ever seen.

Lindbergh Field is sandy and high,

and has sufficient growth of grass to hold its surface firm.

After it is graded and all flying facilities are constructed in connection with it, the field will be an excellent one.

Naming of towns so that fliers will be able to distinguish them readily, is a need of the moment in Canada. On flying fields, at least, this may be done by setting out the name of the town or place with white-washed stones or boulders, and in towns which have no flying field there are many such simple ways in making the place known from the air. It will not be long before large electric signs easily distinguishable from the air, are as common as the present "Welcome" signs one sees entering cities from regular highways.

Questions regarding aviation will be answered in this column weekly. Letters, which should be only one sentence, where possible, should be addressed to the Editor, Montreal Standard, marked "Aviation Column." Replies to questions should appear in this column about two weeks after date of writing.

DEALERS

Park Your Car With Us
While at the Theatre
25c
National Motor Co. Ltd.
819 Yates Street Phone 4800

GARAGE AND REPAIRS
P. E. BAILEY & SON
LIMITED
AUTO REPAIR SHOP
Phone 328 720 View Street
Best of Auto and Truck Repairs

Louie Nelson's Garage
We are fully equipped to handle your
Ford repairs, general garage
business. Gas and oil.
Ford Authorized Service
Corner View and Vancouver Streets
Phone 279

F.O.B. Factory
Taxes extra

\$1395

STANDARD SIX COACH

TREMENDOUS RESOURCES CREATED THIS AMAZING VALUE

The Production of Over Two Million Willys-Overland Cars has made this low price possible

JULY marks the production of the two-millionth automobile by Willys-Overland. This event happily coincides with the culmination of the greatest 6 months in the Company's 20-year history.

Production during the half-year just completed greatly exceeded the entire output of 1927. This unit volume makes Willys-Overland the industry's third largest producer.

So, now—due to savings effected by huge purchasing power—and tremendous sales volume, the beautiful new Standard Six brings to you all the important advantages of the patented sleeve-valve engine—silent power that improves with use, velvet smoothness, simple, trouble-free design, quick starting, remarkable economy—at the lowest price in history.

The new Standard Six is notable for the same qualities which are praised so enthusiastically by over 325,000 Willys-Knight owners. Its unequalled value will speak for itself when you read this list of a few of the Standard Six advantages.

Patented, high-compression, sleeve-valve engine,

45 horse-power.

7-Bearing crankshaft

Mechanical-type 4-wheel brakes.

8 Timken Bearings in front axle for easiest steering.

Roomy, comfortable interiors.

Wide, deeply-cushioned seats.

Light control for dimming on toe-board at left.

Adjustable steering wheel.

Remote controls on doors, right at your hand.

Narrow front body posts for clear vision.

Thermostat—air cleaner—oil rectifier.

Willys-Knight Standard Six prices from \$1395 to \$1525; Special Six from \$1575 to \$1845; Great Six from \$2365 to \$3695. Prices f.o.b. Factory, taxes extra.

NOW! A full range of Willys-Knight and Whippet commercial cars and trucks at attractive prices.

WILLYS-KNIGHT

THOMAS PLIMLEY LIMITED
1010 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C.

A. E. Humphries Motors Ltd.

925 Yates Street Phone 478
Associate Dealers

Noel Macfarlane Motors, Nanaimo
Piddock & McKenzie, Courtenay

STANDARD SIX

DODGE BROTHERS
A Buy If There Ever Was One

4-DOOR SEDAN \$1460—CABRIOLET \$1495—DELUXE SEDAN \$1540
ALL PRICES—DELIVERED—SPARE TIRE INCLUDED

Here one may enjoy a rest amidst the most pleasant surroundings of the Rockies. Or one may climb miles mountain under the guidance of experienced mountain-climbers. Outfits for the more strenuous trip may be had at the Lodge.

Horses are available for those who prefer a leisurely short trip, but the easy trail makes hiking especially interesting.

You may fish, swim, wander through forests of great beauty and solemnity. You may go up great snow fields in ice fields, and trail through mountain meadows in a temperature that is never oppressive.

The hotel accommodations are fine as it is possible to supply, with food that is fit for a king. The table service of Mount Baker Lodge is equal to that of the best restaurants of the big cities.

Plan at least a part of your vacation for Mount Baker Lodge and you will count it an outstanding experience.



NEW STUDEBAKER MAKES APPEARANCE

In the new President Straight Eight, shown for the first time this week in the local showrooms of Jameson Motors, Studebaker-Erskine dealer, the Studebaker Corporation of Canada Limited offers the supreme achievement in motor cars in the twenty-four years of quality manufacture.

The refinements of this further of the Studebaker line of cars are a fitting tribute to The President's spectacular performance. Last April, The President gave conclusive proof of its speed and endurance by breaking all official stock closed car records for distances up to 1,000 miles in record periods from one to twenty-four hours.

The President Straight Eight engine offers 109 horsepower, producing eighty miles an hour. Two five and two six-passenger Sedans, a Victoria for four, two Cabriolets for four, a seven-passenger State Limousine, a seven-passenger Sport Roadster for four, and a seven-passenger Tourer, are included in the President line. Such luxury features as cigar lighters, smoking sets, silk assist cords, vanity cases and antique finished door panels enriched by etched silver medallions are found among these models.

NEW RADIATOR DESIGN

Lines of the new President are as modern as to-day's newspaper—fleet, untiring performance is suggested by low, sweeping body lines, which are accentuated by deeply crowned fenders swung low over the front and rear wheel arches, and terminating in a jaunty "polo cap" visor. The new radiator is deep and narrow and its shell is chromium plated. The radiator cap is of flat type and carries a winged motif of championship speed, a motif which is carried out in the massive headlamps and side lights. Headlamps, side lights, corner lights and other bright surfaces are also finished in chromium. A new emblem set on the tie-rod between headlamps, carries a graceful figure "8." Hubcaps have been enlarged and finished in chromium.

Color combinations embody many of the latest shades dictated by fashion authorities. Body panels are antiqued in attractive shades and delicate pin striping completes the color schemes. NEW COLOR BEAUTY.

The interiors reflect the artistry of the master coachbuilder and the deft hand of an expert interior decorator. Harmonious combinations of modern brocade upholstery will aid the eye of the feminine observer. The broad lounge cushions are luxuriously deep and form fashioned along lines entirely different from conventional practices. The contours of the seat backs and curved lines of the body to a degree that has never been accomplished before. Tops of front seats are treated with the same construction, that has made overstuffed divans so popular.

Silk curtains at both back and rear

AUTO BUILT FOR AN INVALID



This unique automobile was built especially for Lord Roseberry of England, for use as an invalid's private motor car. The invalid needn't be picked up out of his wheel chair into the car, for special tracks slide out of the back, permitting the invalid chair to be wheeled up into the auto.

quarter windows, silk assist cords, heavily upholstered arm rests, antique finished door panels with etched silver medallions, heavy Wilton velvet carpets, upholstered foot rests, large door pockets and heavy ornamental robe rails are features that will appeal to Milady.

Unusual care has been taken to provide comfort. Ball-bearing spring shackles add another touch to Spring's achievements.

Studebaker is the first manufacturer to adopt this new type of shackle, which increases comfort, eliminates squeaks, rattles and adjustments. They require inspection only at 20,000-mile intervals when lubricant may be added if necessary.

177,000 MILES OF TESTS

The adoption of ball-bearing spring shackles was the result of Studebaker's latest studies dictated by fashion authorities. Body panels are antiqued in attractive shades and delicate pin striping completes the color schemes.

The interiors reflect the artistry of the master coachbuilder and the deft hand of an expert interior decorator.

Harmonious combinations of modern brocade upholstery will aid the eye of the feminine observer. The broad lounge cushions are luxuriously deep and form fashioned along lines entirely different from conventional practices.

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Silk curtains at both back and rear

top is finished in a color harmonizing with the body. It carries a metal luggage bow on each side. Upholstery of the front compartment is two-tone moquette, brocade and the dickey seat is in genuine leather.

The President State Roadster has upholstery of genuine leather in a shade to harmonize with the body color. A cigarette lighter is on the instrument board. A compartment on the right side of both roadster and Cabriolet accommodates golf bags, and other luggage.

Two of Studebaker's spectacular advancements in engineering are incorporated in the President. The first provides for the driving of the President forty miles an hour even when moving. One of the most of the advanced materials up to the fine standards of precision workmanship

reflected to the most rigid inspections, can be driven at such speeds now without injury to the motor.

The second provides for the elimination of the need of oiling of engine and chassis lubrication attention. Due to an efficient system of crankcase ventilation, thermostatic water control and oil filter, it is necessary to change engine oil only at intervals of 2,500 miles. A perfected lubrication system makes it necessary to renew general chassis lubrication only at similar driving periods.

The more you know about a Graham Brothers' truck, the better you like it.

J. W. Van Wyhe worked at

in a Dodge Brothers' dealer's shop for two years; then he put in a one and a half-ton truck as a special salesman.

Then he got into the lumber business.

Then the big woods called, and Mr. Van Wyhe

got himself three Graham Brothers' trucks and some trailers and buckled

into some real man-sized work—hauling logs on contract.

and around Centralia and the hills where Mr. Van Wyhe

wrestled timber, the logs are certainly some logs.

At the peak of the logging season

in the Washington Big Woods, these Graham Brothers' trucks, with trailers, haul heavy logs loads seven miles to mill over a right-of-way that is as far removed from concrete as a stand of trees.

Then the logs are piled in a city park.

The trucks make this haul as many as eight times in a working day and never complain.

Up around Centralia they use Graxes to haul big men as well as big

trucks. The boys who go to work for the Lumbermen's Lumber Company used to ride to and from work in a "crumby"—a rail car coupled

behind the company's logging train.

They used to make it in ninety minutes.

Now they hop aboard a twenty-

passenger body motor and a rough

road. In forty minutes flat. That's when the minutes count, and when they climb aboard the new bus for a quick trip to home, and chow, the boys certainly admire the change.

These suburbanites are finding that two cars are vital to their needs."

The motor car market to-day comprises three distinct classes—the car for the family, that for the single person, young couple, and the second car field.

The extent of the two-car growth is convincingly told by real estate dealers. Almost without exception they say it is much easier to sell a home with a two-car garage than with a single garage.

Locally the case is in the newer suburbs where there are two cars, particularly

locally the case in the newer suburbs of our cities. These grow rapidly because of the desire of the city dweller, especially if he has small children, to live in a locality where the family may

enjoy fresh air, more room, and

space from the swirls of heavy traffic.

These suburbanites are finding that two cars are vital to their needs."

The tendency toward multiple car ownership is rapidly increasing in the United States," says Mr. Cole. "Although it includes business houses, state and local government, drive-yourself consumers and a growing variety of purchasers, probably the two-car family is the largest factor in the movement.

The demand from this source is steadily expanding as the desire for a car for every member of the family spreads. It is estimated that it led to the sale of 250,000 cars in 1926,

and that the number increased to 350,000 in 1927, with the entire multiple ownership market being nearly twenty-five per cent of all present car owners.

The custom operates as a stimulating influence on the market for open cars, especially for the roadster.

Mr. Cole believes, and is largely responsible for the continued demand for these models. A few years ago,

he points out, the opinion was widely expressed that they were doomed and

obsolete.

The President Tourer provides a novel note of comfort in that the English type side curtains can be held erect by vertical rods fitted to the body and thereby used as windbreaks without raising the top. The President Cabriolet is fitted with a folding top, which is laid in the rear, two spaces times

carried forward in fender wells. The rear curtain of the Cabriolet top can be fastened against the ceiling in a few seconds, permitting ease of conversation with passengers in the jaunty rumble seat for two. The Cabriolet

is the first to be built with a folding top.

Coupled with deep upholstery and hydraulic absorbers, these new spring shackles insure unexcelled riding comfort.

Unusual care has been taken to provide a delicacy of control that will give the daintiest gloved hand complete mastery of The President's great power and speed. A new flat type, thin-grip steering wheel of hard rubber moulded

and finished in chromium.

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Marvellous Scenery On Cruise to Skagway

Passengers Thrill At Wonders of Nature Seen From Deck

OWERING snow-capped mountains, with verdure-clad slopes and foothills, roaring waterfalls, glistening glaciers and icebergs of a marvelous green and blue, cosy settlements and hamlets along the shore, pink sunsets below a deep yellow moon, whales blowing in the open ocean and deer and moose fording the narrow channels—these are pictures which will forever live in the minds and memories of the hundreds of travelers who every year visit Alaska and Northern British Columbia aboard the S.S. Prince Rupert and Prince George, the steamers which the Canadian Na-

and then as one goes farther north there comes the glamor and romance of the "North of '98" country, deserted towns that once were populated by thousands, and tiny settlements where little groups of people are still making a living by the gold which brought hordes to the Klondike in those eventful days. Douglas, a town with fairly large buildings and paved roads, across the channel from Juneau, is entirely deserted, and not a soul is seen on its streets, and Skagway, where once dwelt twelve thousand people, is to-day a village of four hundred, but rich in historic interest.

water. For several hours the Pacific Ocean, stretching to a distant horizon, is seen.

REAL OCEAN LIFE

At times a heavy ground swell strikes the ship and for two hours she rolls in deep, green billows which send many of the passengers to their rooms. But others prefer to lie on deck while some energetic persons even play shuffleboard and enjoy lunch.

After Queen Charlotte the vessel again comes into sheltered waters, and the first magnificent scenery of the Alaska trip is encountered as the passengers sit on the sunny decks, watching with amazement the snow-topped mountains and torrential waterfalls, which are pouring down from green glaciers of unseen altitudes above. About six o'clock the steamer enters Fisher Channel and steams through a mountain-bordered water lane to Ocean Falls. The trip through the Channel is delightful and the course swings through a placid sea, bounded on both sides by gigantic mountains, which rise straight from the water to a height of four and five thousand feet. A stop of about an hour is made at Ocean Falls, giving the passengers time to see the largest paper and pulp plant on the Pacific Coast, and the homes of the employees in this huge industry. Leaving Ocean Falls on the evening of the second day's cruise, the course leads back through Fisher Channel and then out into another stretch of open water, Millbank Sound. But Millbank Sound has little effect on the steamer and as the evening advances the passengers begin to feel the thrill of the North as the day lengthens out and the sun does not set until near midnight.

Next morning, passing the Skeena River, at the mouth of which are hundreds of fishing vessels, the ship approaches Prince Rupert harbor, and at 10:30 o'clock ties up at this northern terminus of the Canadian National Railway. A stop of five hours is given at Prince Rupert to see the many interesting sights of this city. The morning may be spent in viewing the city from the top of a high hill near the dock and after lunch on the steamer a walk to the cold storage

glacier which sometimes obliges and thrills the passengers by casting bergs into the sea with a great crash when the ship's whistle is blown. About half an hour is spent in the vicinity of Taku cruising among green and blue icebergs, and then after a short run through Gastineau Channel, the ship arrives at Juneau, the capital city of Alaska.

There is much to do at Juneau.

MENDENHALL GLACIER

Many of the passengers, immediately the boat docks, board the waiting motor cars for the trip to beautiful Mendenhall Glacier, a wonderful mass of deep green and blue ice, fourteen miles from the city over a delightful highway. Mendenhall is unique in that it is easily accessible and visitors are able to go right on to it and walk about.

Auk Lake lies along the Glacier Highway, and is a gorgeous spot, lying at the foot of the great glacier. On calm days the glacier and the mountain back of it are reflected in the deep green of the water, making a picture long to be remembered.

The journey to Mendenhall takes about an hour and a half and upon returning to the city there is time to take a look at the curio shops and stores. For those who remain in the capital city during the entire two-hour stop there is plenty to do. There is the Territorial Museum which contains works and exhibits portraying the history of the territory from its earliest days. An interesting hour may be spent in this building, and a picturesque, old curator, a resident of the north for many years, shows one around. And then there is the Governor's residence, the home of the Governor of the Territory of Alaska. Or equally interesting is a walk through the streets, where one may peer into the various curio shops, and perhaps succumbing to an attractive window display, purchase a totem pole, bracelet or a carved ivory animal.

SUPERB LYNN CANAL

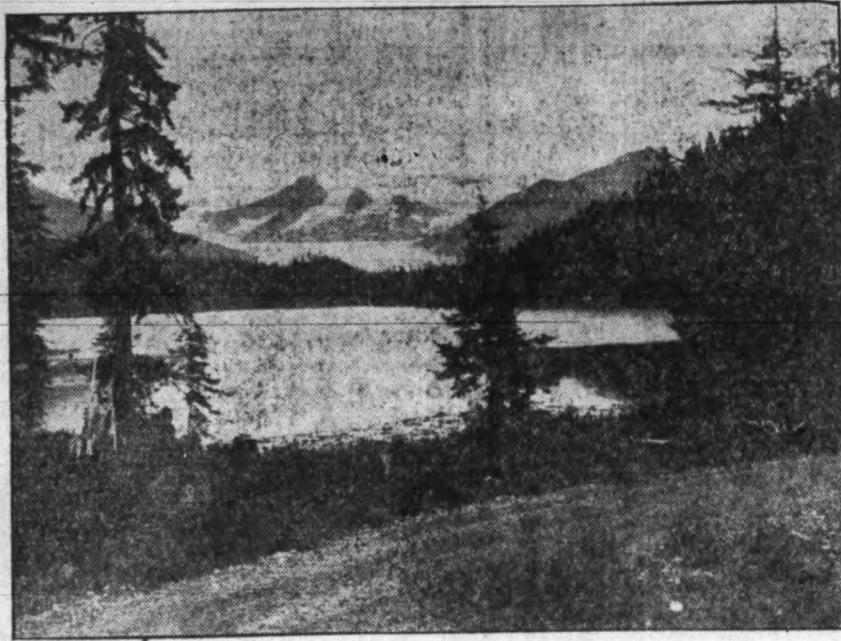
Juneau is left at midnight and the last leg of the northern journey to Skagway, through the

those merchants and professional men who cater to their needs.

About half the passengers of the boat leave Skagway immediately after the arrival of the steamer—and board the White Pass Railway for a thirty-hour trip to the head of West Taku Arm, 150 miles distant, seventy-five miles on the railway and seventy-five miles on the west arm of Lake Atlin. Four hours is given these passengers to see Skagway upon the return the next day. Yet for those passengers who stay in Skagway there is plenty to do to fill in the thirty-six hours' stay.

The town of Wrangell is reached about noon and passengers are given a three-hour stop at this point to see the totem and other interesting sights of the town.

Ketchikan is reached at 10 o'clock that



Beautiful Auk Lake with Mendenhall Glacier in the background.

THE DEPARTURE

tional Railways operate to the land of the midnight sun.

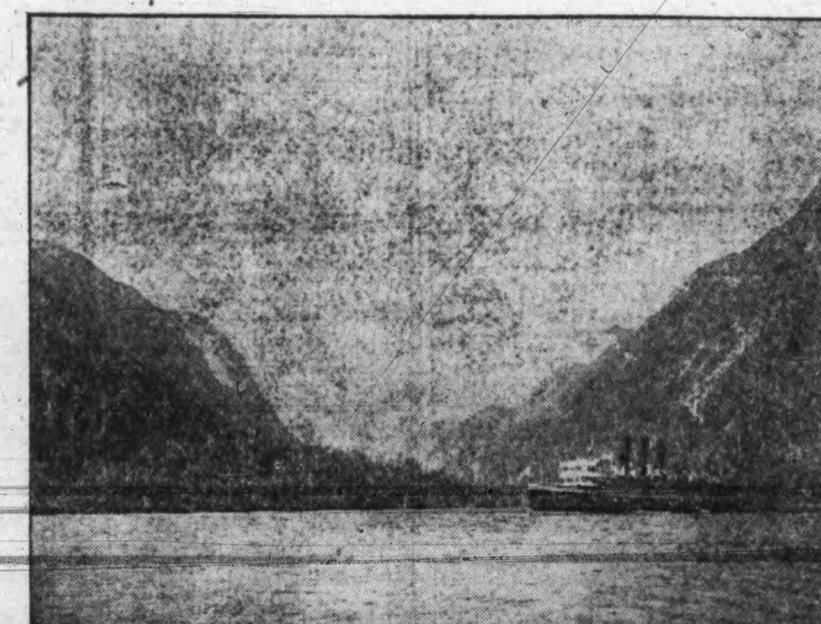
From the time the passengers board the steamer at Vancouver until they are disembarked at the same port ten days later, the trip is one of sheer joy. Delightful hours spent on a sunny deck, interesting chats with world travelers in a cosy corner of the observation room, a game of bridge on the sheltered after deck or in the smoking room, dancing on deck or in the social hall every evening to the strains of a melodious orchestra, or exciting games of shuffleboard on the spacious boat deck with newly-made friends, make the ten-day trip as a guest aboard the Canadian National steamer truly wonderful and ones that will always be conjured up when pleasant memories are revived. Willing service, from the capable-looking captain on the bridge to the humblest of the cabin boys, sumptuous meals served in a dining-room charming in its simplicity, cosy and comfortable staterooms, an observation room from the deck to the shore, and after three sharp blasts from the ship's funnel, the steamer pulls slowly away from the pier and faces West, past Stanley Park, Brockton Point, and at Point Atkinson Lighthouse turns north. For eighteen hours she steams among the islands of the Gulf, with Vancouver Island on the left and the mainland of British Columbia on the right.

Soon after the start the orchestra plays on the after deck, which has been canvased in and hung with colored Japanese lanterns.

Early next morning the ship is in Seymour Narrows. If fortune favors, she will sweep through on a full tide, but at times she must buck a strong flood tide, creeping inch by inch past Maud Island light. Fifteen miles from the Narrows, Chatham Point is reached. From Cape Mudge, at the end of Seymour, the vessel steers into Johnstone Straits. Steaming steadily northwesterly to Beaver Cove, the scene of extensive logging operations is passed, and five miles farther north the Indian village of Alert Bay. Canadian National steamers do not call at Alert Bay, but a good view of the town, with its picturesque totem poles and Indian houses, is obtained from the deck of the steamer.

QUAINT PORTS OF CALL

There are the ports of call. In all the world are there such interesting and quaint places as one sees on a trip to Alaska? From bustling towns of five and six thousand people to picturesque Indian fishing villages, the ports of call range. Up the coast of British Columbia calls are made at industrious little towns, where paper and pulp is manufactured for the world markets, towns where salmon and other fish are packed, logging towns and tiny farming settlements. It is interesting to see these places



A C.N.R. steamer among the scenic beauties of northern waters.

plant, about three miles from the city, occupies the time of many of the passengers. At 4 p.m. the ship leaves for her first Alaskan port, Ketchikan, fifty miles from Rupert.

BRIGHT EVENINGS

The evening is brighter than the previous one, and as the vessel docks at Ketchikan, the sun is setting in a glory of pink and pale yellow. At the same time a full moon shines in a velvety blue sky. It is a wonderful sight.

Ketchikan has a population of about six thousand people and is in the centre of a large fishing, timber and mineral area. The entire passenger list on the ship pours off for the two-hour stop at this town, built for a distance of five or six hundred yards on wharfage. Wonderful curio shops are to be found here, as well as totem poles and other relics of a prosperous and romantic past. Indian street vendors reap a golden harvest from the tourists, as very few return to the south without having purchased a pair of slippers or a hand-woven basket, or some souvenir of the trip.

Now the ship leaves for the trip to Juneau. The journey is generally made through Wrangell Narrows, but if the tide is missed the vessel must take the outside passage, ninety miles in the open Pacific Ocean.

TAKU GLACIER

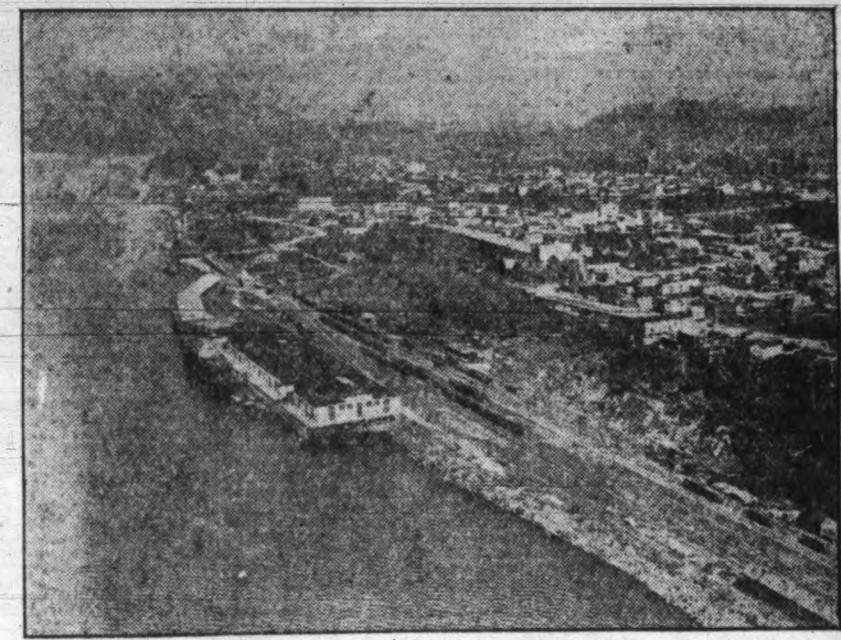
About seven o'clock Taku Glacier is reached. This ice body takes its source from an immense glacial field from which several other glaciers originate. At the mouth it is more than a mile in width and two hundred feet high and extends back about fifteen miles. It is a live

superb mountain-bordered Lynn Canal, is commenced. The passengers are up early the next morning as Skagway is to be reached at 9 o'clock, and belongings must be packed and adieu made to those of the passengers who are going in to the interior and who will not return on the same steamer. So as early as 6 o'clock the first passengers are astir to view the far-famed beauties of the Lynn Canal. And an early rising is well worth while, for Lynn Canal is a narrow strip of water bound on both sides with mighty mountains. Perhaps a black bear may be observed taking his morning wash at the side of the water, and at times several deer may be seen fording the stretch. Fourteen miles from Skagway the United States military barracks the town of Haines is passed, and less than an hour later the steamer is berthed at Skagway, the northern end of the water journey and the point where the famous "Trail of '98" began.

OLD SKAGWAY

From the Indian word Skagua, meaning the home of the North Wind, this northern town gets its name. In the north it is spelt Skaguay to give it its full Indian significance. The town dates back to 1897, when the Klondike gold rush was at its full height. Before the end of that year it had a population estimated at 15,000 people. It is here that the Trail of '98 commenced and from this point thousands followed the lure of gold through the mountain passes to the interior of Alaska and the Yukon.

From the boom days the population had gradually decreased until to-day there are only between 300 and 400 people, mostly White Pass Railway employees and their families, and



Prince Rupert, northern terminus of the C.N.R.

SOAPY SMITH

There is "Soapy" Smith's grave to visit. The career of "Soapy" Smith is well known all over the continent. "Soapy" was a bandit whose trade flourished in the hectic days of '97 and '98, and who met his end in a gun battle with Deputy Sheriff Frank H. Reid. The passing years have added considerable glamor to "Soapy's" life and career, but it is certain that in the combat Reid was mortally wounded and died within a week. Time has served to dim his memory, however, and now when his name is mentioned it is merely to add authenticity to the yarn. He is generally known as the man who killed "Soapy" Smith and not as the hero who freed Skagway and the northland from a dangerous man. Nearby the graveyard is Reid's Falls, named in honor of the Deputy Sheriff. This is a more fitting effort to preserve his memory than the notoriety which is "Soapy's."

There are several lakes within easy walking distance and these lure fishermen for a day's sport. The most accessible of these lakes are Lower Lake Dewey, about 800 feet above the town on a good mountain trail, and Black Lake, a five-mile hike to the foothills of A.B. mountain.

Several interesting trips over the White Pass on the White Pass and Yukon Railway occupy the time of those passengers who do not take the West Taku Arm trip. The most popular of these is the trip to Lake Bennett and return through some of the most stupendous mountain scenery in the world. A full thirty-four hours is given at Skagway before the return trip south is commenced. At 7 o'clock on the day of sailing the passengers board the vessel, and soon after she starts her journey, the course leading back through the inspiring Lynn Canal to Juneau which is reached about midnight. Wrangell Narrows is navigated and the won-

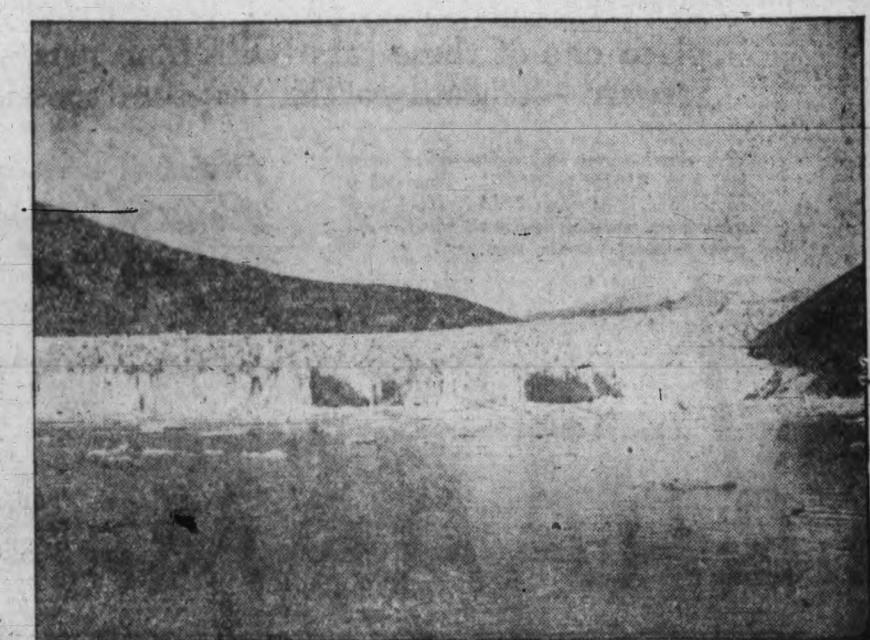
night, and the following morning at 10:30 o'clock, the steamer stops once again at Prince Rupert, where many of the passengers disembark to take the train east to Jasper Park. Five hours is given at Rupert before the last leg of the southern journey is commenced. Ocean Falls is reached the next morning about 11 o'clock, where a one-hour stay is given.

And now comes the last day at sea, for Vancouver will be reached early the next morning. So the short time left at the passengers' disposal is used to the utmost. The shuffleboard courts are in use all day and the orchestra becomes more popular than usual.

Bright and early the next morning the passengers are up, for the vessel will dock at 9 o'clock.

Those who have made the trip all agree that it is the noblest panorama of nature, in which sea, islands and mountains are intermingled, that can be found in any quarter of the globe. There may be prettier, daintier scenes or some with more startling colors and brilliant effects, but all through the northern waters there is a lavishness and an endless variety of ocean and mountain scenery, quiet inlets, glacier-topped summits, and heavily wooded valleys that make a combination unsurpassed, and in the opinion of many world travelers, unequalled anywhere else on earth.

The scenes are as imposing as the fiords of Norway, nor has the far-famed Inland Sea of Japan anything more lovely. In these waters mountain climbing by steamboat is done, for the ocean has inundated a series of colossal ranges. The steamer sails for days through winding channels, broad and narrow, and among cloud-topped peaks that make the vessel look like a child's toy in the hands of some giant.



Taku Glacier, a gigantic body of green and blue ice near Juneau



Juneau, capital city of Alaska, with the Treadwell gold mines to the right

Comments On
Current Literature

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By Prof. W. T. Allison
and Other Authorities

Cornerstone of Empire To-day Was Lord Durham's Report, Says Vincent Massey In His New Book

By PROFESSOR W. T. ALLISON

WHAT is the cornerstone of the modern British Empire? The question has just been answered by Vincent Massey, Canada's first Ambassador to Washington. Last year Mr. Massey gave an address at Milton Academy, an American preparatory school which numbers among its graduates Mr. Phillips, the first Ambassador of the United States to Canada. His subject was "How Canada Became a Nation." In the course of a lecture, now published in book form, distinguished by ease of style and well-ordered marshalling of ideas, Mr. Massey declared that Lord Durham's "Report on the Affairs of British North America" is not only the greatest state paper in British colonial history but the cornerstone of the modern British Empire, because it set down the political truth that in a colony the Crown, or its representative, the Governor, must submit to the necessary consequences of representative institutions. Durham's report, gathering up the broken colonial aspirations and giving them dignity of a great name, ultimately altered the whole theory of colonial government."

It is likely that the English lord would never have come out with such strong opinions had he not already at home earned the sobriquet, "Radical Jack." Mr. Massey points out that he was "an aristocrat of the aristocrats, imperious, vain, aloof, impetuous." He brought with him to Canada a large retinue, including a band of music, but he understood the essentials of democratic government and he had the sense of public duty, the keen political insight, and the courage of convictions to express them adequately in his great state paper. Mr. Massey might have added that the noble earl also had in Butler a very able private secretary.

A SECOND CHAMPION OF DEMOCRACY

Mr. Massey is almost as much an admirer of Durham's son-in-law, Lord Elgin, as he is of the man who laid our cornerstone. It was Elgin, the fourth Governor-General after Durham, who put his father-in-law's theory of responsible government into practice. He was it who established finally the principle of responsible self-government in an episode which nearly cost him his life. Mr. Massey's picturesque manner of writing history is illustrated in his narration of this story: "In 1849," he says, "a measure to compensate those who had suffered losses in the Rebellion of 1837 was passed by the Canadian Parliament at Montreal. The bill had aroused furious opposition by those who claimed that it would involve payment to rebels. Violent scenes took place. The Parliament buildings were burned. Elgin was assaulted in the streets. He was determined to give the Royal Assent to the bill because it had been passed by a majority of the Legislature. His own views he held to be of no account. The Vice-Regal signature on this bill is the symbol of colonial responsible self-government. History gives us a great roll of heroes who have helped to make nations. But I think that the Earl of Elgin, emerging from his carriage with a two-pound stone in his hand, which had been hurled at him because he insisted on acting according to the will of the majority, presents a figure that might well take its place amongst the champions of democracy."

KEPT THE ROCK AS A SOUVENIR

As this is a very important incident in Canadian history, let us take a glimpse of it from the viewpoint of Professor J. L. Morrison, who has just given to the world, under the auspices of the Canadian History Society of England, a full-length biography of the eighth Earl of Elgin (Hodder and Stoughton, London and Toronto). On April 25 Lord Elgin in Parliament assented to this (Rebellion Losses Bill), preferring to assume all responsibility rather than allow Canadians to say "the Queen" had disallowed a measure eagerly sought by a great majority of her provincial subjects. He was insulted by a Montreal crowd in which respectably dressed rioters were conspicuous; and the same night, amidst other destruction, the Parliament house, records and library were deliberately burned. On April 30, when he again entered Montreal to receive from Parliament an address in support of his action, and condolence for the insult, he was even more grossly insulted by the mob, and his military secretary injured by a stone. On May 30 he refused to prologue Parliament in person, delegating his authority to General Rowan, because while he knew that he would be adequately protected, he also knew that his presence would renew the rioting, and he had no desire to achieve a reputation as a "strong man" at the cost of bloodshed, lasting resentment between parties, and very probably a race in the city. There was recrudescence of trouble in August, when the trial of rioters came on, and, in an assault on the house of La Fontaine, a man of the mob who was shot dead. By the end of October it was decided, after very grave consideration, that Montreal should cease to be the capital, and Parliament should henceforth to meet in Toronto and Quebec alternately, beginning in Toronto. It seems strange to us that

the best aspect of the life before us.

Isadora Duncan's "Life" And Other London Books

London (By Mail).—Isadora Duncan's autobiography, "My Life," tells a two-fold story. It contains the history of an artist and the history of a woman. The two aspects of Isadora's life were closely interwoven, but although with almost incredibly naive frankness she confesses to a succession of amorous episodes, many of them little removed from the sordid, their squalor never dawning upon Isadora herself.

For her, most of these things were affairs of grand passion, but, unhappily, she had not the capacity of making her experiences as a lover the material and stimulus of fresh artistic creation. On this point she writes, "My life has known but two motives—love and art—and often love destroyed art, and often the imperious call of art put a tragic end to love. For these two have no accord, but only constant battle."

That is her own view of the matter, but it may be questioned whether any one of Isadora's numerous affairs deserved the name of Love. But as an artist she was remarkable. A young American girl, poor and uneducated, with no great beauty of either face or form, with a period of some twenty years, she revolutionized the art of dancing in Europe. She who had been obliged to ask credit for the thrills in which to do a high-kicking music-hall dance from the manager of a Chicago drapery store (Gordon Selfridge), lived afterwards in castles and baronial halls scattered over the countries of the old world. She who had been compelled by poverty to dance in gauze wings as the chief fairy in Daly's "Midsummer Night's Dream," was later acknowledged by Cosima Wagner at Bayreuth as the first authentic interpreter of the master's dream for the "Tannhäuser" ballet; was frantically applauded in Moscow by the great Arts Theatre director, Stanislavsky; and was in her last year officially invited by the Soviet Government in Russia to come and set the whole daily round of its people to rhythm. And that is the best aspect of the life before us.

COLLEGE THAT TURNS OUT NOVELISTS

Whatever may be said about the drawbacks of a university education for women, a call could be made for its stimulus upon novel writing. Somerville, at any rate, can claim almost to have founded a school of novelists, although their writings possess little in common. The pioneer is Miss Rose Macaulay, and in the last few years Miss Margaret Kennedy has become equally well known. The author of "The Constant Nymph," by the way, has a daughter about three weeks old. She was "up" during the war, and since then novelists have come thick and fast from the same quarter. Two contemporaries of Miss Kennedy are Miss Winnifred Holly, who has been called "the Sheila Kaye-Smith of Yorkshire," and Miss Vera Brittain, who has turned her attention from novels to more serious work and has lately given us "Women's Work in Modern England." Miss Sylvia Thompson is another who has been fortunate in winning fame and financial success simultaneously.

THE PRICE OF BOOKS

A well-known publisher the other day showed me an experiment in book production that will, however, never get beyond his office. It was designed to suggest how production costs could be cut down in order to enable the publisher to sell his novels at less than the 7s. 6d. net that is now universal. In the specimen economy was effected by printing the design of the colored paper "jacket" on the book itself, which was bound in some sort of paper-covered boards. The effect was alike bright and attractive, but the publisher was of opinion that the librarians would demand something that would wear better. As an accidental commentary on this I found articles in two morning papers on the price of books. It seems to be admitted: (1) That nobody buys novels; (2) That the publishers cannot possibly afford to sell them for less than 7s. 6d; and (3) that even if they were cheaper there is no likelihood of their sale increasing. Women read so many novels and write so many novels that the question is of more than academic interest. Is the remedy "read more" or "write less"? The average quality of the English novel does not suggest that it should be "buy more."

MR. MASSEY LOVES THE MAIL WAGONS

The mail wagons in Canada, at least

those in Winnipeg, are drawn by horses and seem to most of us the pitiful relics of the slow-moving past, but the slowest, smallest, most rickety mail wagon never fails to give a fillip to Ambassador Massey's imagination.

Why? Because the little old-fashioned wagon is decorated with the Royal Crown with the letters "G.R." on each side of it. This picture of the Crown suggests many things to Mr. Massey. "It conjured up an unbroken stretch of a thousand years and more of history. It suggests the coherence of a great Commonwealth, covering a quarter of the area of the globe, and containing one-fourth of its people. And it also represents the nationality of Canada and of each country within the Empire, of which the monarch who wears the Crown is the sovereign."

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"an aristocrat of the aristocrats, imperious, vain, aloof, impetuous."

He brought with him to Canada a large retinue, including a band of music, but he understood the essentials of democratic government and he had the sense of public duty, the keen political insight, and the courage of convictions to express them adequately in his great state paper. Mr. Massey might have added that the noble earl also had in Butler a very able private secretary.

THE FIRST EDITION CLUB

I have only lately heard of the First Edition Club. This is the only book collectors' club in London, where exhibitions are held of famous and lesser-known treasures and where collectors may meet others of similar tastes. They have just taken a long lease of a beautiful Adam house in Bedford Square. The club has already issued many important publications in fulfillment of its object, the improvement of book production by example.

FAMOUS AUTOBIOGRAPHY

It is good news to hear that the somewhat inacessible "Autobiography of Leigh Hunt" is to be republished in the Oxford University Press "World's Classics" series. Leigh Hunt's life was longer, not happier, than any of his distinguished friends and contemporaries Keats, Byron, Wordsworth and Browning. He died in 1859, at the age of seventy-five, and has left a remarkable record of his times in his autobiography.

A parliamentary career opened up for Peel when the close borough of Castelnau sent him to the House of Commons in 1809 and he began his political activities by supporting the Tory government under the Duke of Portland. In 1810 he was appointed Under Secretary of War and the Colonies; two years later he was chosen to the office of chief secretary for Ireland, and he functioned in that capacity until 1818. After a year's service as chairman of a committee organized to consider the state of the Bank of England, he re-entered the ministry at the close of 1821 as Home Secretary, also returning to that position in 1828. In November, 1830, the Cabinet having been defeated on the question of parliamentary reform, Peel went over to the Opposition and "vigorously attacked the reform bills." Then began his efforts to create a great Conservative party, culminating first in his assumption of the office of Prime Minister, then in his relinquishing of the struggle into which a hostile majority had forced him. In June, 1846, following his retirement from office, he contented himself with serving as the leader of a party which took middle ground between the Liberal and the Conservative.

Then there are those great indefinable bonds of common traditions and common institutions which we share with the people of Great Britain not to speak of the countless ties of family and race which mean so much in human affairs. And above all there is that great community of feeling and interest which gives to the British people a unity enduring and indissoluble."

All in all this is an address which deserves the dignity of cloth binding and beautiful type. It contains a large number of truths about Canada, past and present, which ought to prove decidedly interesting to our American cousins. It is to be hoped that Mr. Massey will revamp this address and give it a great many times when he is called to make a speech at schools or banquets.

PRINCE LICHTNOWSKY
AND THE WAR

Prince Lichnowsky's memoirs came out some little time ago in Germany and the English translation has been much looked forward to. Under the title "Heading for the Abyss," it will be issued next month. It necessarily contains direct evidence on the origins of the World War. As German Ambassador in London during the two years before the war, Prince Lichnowsky, with his accomplished, generous wife, was a devoted friend of peace. His memoirs give a living picture of English politics and society in the last phases of the old order and the record of his position in this country when all his hopes were doomed to a party which took middle ground between the Liberal and the Conservative.

PHILLIDA

Miss Hilda Reid has, apparently, read history at Somerville College, Oxford, to some purpose. "Phillida" is her first novel, but the work bears little internal evidence that this is so. It is a quaint tale of adventure which relates the marvelous life led by Richard Carey, a Royalist turned half-Commonwealth man, who, on his return to the Royalist fold, is arrested by Cromwell's men and sent to the barbaric coast of West Africa. After many sufferings, while a slave and a convict, he established himself as a person of importance with the title of Prince of Carthage. He finally returns to England, a kind daughter of the mother who had flouted him and to whom the greater part of his misfortunes were due. The scheme is an ambitious one and the plot most original. Miss Reid shows a sense of the dramatic and the bizarre, and in the final scene a few of the poignant passages of modern history.

The Canadian Scene

The Canadian Scene. Sketches: Political and Historical. By Hector Charlesworth. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited.

The sketches which make up this interesting book have appeared in numerous well-known magazines and papers. The purpose of the author has been to acquaint Americans and Canadians with certain romantic phases of the development of the Dominion. Much hitherto unknown facts regarding some of its most eminent men are given. Lord Strathcona, Sir John MacDonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and many others are made subjects of short biographical descriptions.

The history of the Hudson's Bay Company forms a romantic chapter. According to Mr. Charlesworth: "These annals are an Iliad dealing with the exploits of great and enterprising leaders and explorers; treasure hunters in the larger sense, who sought to penetrate and gain knowledge of unchartered wildernesses and to possess themselves of the riches there held in store."

In "Lincoln in Canada" the author gives what he terms "a footnote to history." Numerous other articles are contained in this very readable collection, which is of interest to dwellers on both sides of the border.

AN AMERICAN POET

Mildred Bowers, winner of the latest award in the Yale Series of Younger Poets, first used the pen name "Twist O' Smoke" as a contributor to Keith Preston's column, "Hit or Miss," in the Chicago Daily News. Afterwards she signed it to her verses which appeared in Poetry, Harp, Prism, Child Life and other magazines. It, therefore, gives title to her volume, "Twist O' Smoke," just published by the Yale University Press. Miss Bowers passed her childhood in Charleston, W. Va., later lived in and near Chicago and now makes her home in Los Angeles, when she is not engaged in coaching plays and teaching diction in Aurora, Ill. She attended Mount Holyoke College and later took the degree of B.A. at Northwestern University. She did newspaper writing for a year before taking up her present work.

Books of the Day Presented In Dynamic Pose

Sir Robert Peel Through All His Years as Member of Parliament and Prime Minister, Analyzed
by Woman Biographer

Sir Robert Peel. By A. A. W. Ramsay, With Preface by Professor Basil Williams, Edinburgh University. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company.

The influence of Peel the chance was lost; and thirty years passed before a pupil of his took up the work again, and after a great struggle abolished the most wanton iniquity, at which the Whigs had cast their puny dart in vain.

In another passage the author writes: "When all is said, this is the darkest part of Peel's career. He used

the great power that he held from 1834 to 1841 to delay the small instalment of justice for Ireland which the Whigs offered.

His action embittered and perpetuated the conflict of parties and religions in Ireland; it lessened what faint hope there was that the Irish would ever be reconciled to British rule; it increased the likelihood that if parting came between the two nations it would be a parting without regret, without generosity and without affection.

The other hand, and while showing that Peel could blunder and be temperamental on occasion, Miss Ramsay makes out an excellent case for him both as statesman and as individual. In general, she points out, he helped more than any contemporary of his time to raise the tone of political life. He was a great reformer, with a record in that field rarely matched. He restored the currency, consolidated and improved the criminal law, as well as much of the civil law; and though his Irish policy left much to be desired, he carried Catholic emancipation, passed the Mayothon grant, and set up the Queen's Colleges. He established, the author writes, "the Irish and the English constabulary, a reform which has probably done more for the practical happiness and welfare of the country than any other individual reform ever introduced, for it may be said that every other reform is conditional upon an efficient police. He was a first-rate reformer, with a record in that field rarely matched. 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Nature Proves Woman Is Man's Equal, Say Noted Feminists

Dr. Maude Slye, Woman Scientist and Famous Cancer Expert, Replies to Dr. Heilborn; Head of Girl College Also Defends Sex

Dr. Adol Heilborn, the famous German anthropologist, who, in The Victoria Times last Saturday, maintained that woman is not a human being but a weird "freak," part way 'twixt man and animal, is nothing but "a man with a papa who has been turned down by too many women."

Why says so? A woman who can pretty well match Dr. Heilborn himself with degrees, various honors and professional records.

The woman is Dr. Maude Slye, associate professor in the medical college of the University of Chicago. Her autopsies performed on nearly 100,000 mice, together with years of study of mouse habits, have done more to further medical understanding of the hereditary phases of cancer than any other research work.

"If women are not human beings, then the whole race is obviously condemned," said Dr. Slye, pausing for a moment before the cage of her famous dancing mice in her laboratory.

"I cannot speak in detail about Dr. Heilborn's book because I know only the review upon it. But speaking as a woman rather than a scientist, I wonder how many women have turned that man down."

SAYS SCIENCE CONTRADICTS

Turning scientific, however, Dr. Slye discussed the charge that woman is merely the link between an ape and a man.

"Let's look at the lower forms of nature first," she said. "In every branch of life you'll always find that the female is exactly as good a fighter and a provider as the male, and sometimes better. This in spite of the fact that the female is burdened with the immediate production of posterity."

"And the same laws of nature are



Dr. Maude A. Slye, world famous for her researches in cancer, photographed among her experimental mice in her laboratory at the University of Chicago. She says science disproves Dr. Heilborn's theory that woman is merely a link between man and the ape.

as true with the human form of life as with any other. There would be a definite and inexplicable break in the theory of evolution if a different law should apply to us in the human species.

"So by absolutely scientific proof in the theory of evolution and the discovered laws of nature woman is inherently man's equal an occasionally his superior."

But what civilization has done peculiarly to women must be watched, says Dr. Slye.

"We have proof that the Amazons were huge in stature, fighters and providers. But from that time to this men have been subduing women, making them chattels and slaves, denying them physical and mental development.

"Women have been used for nothing but the breeding of posterity and is has taken time and tremendous effort to break away from the shackles men have imposed. But we are doing it every day. We have begun. There is no doubt about it."

WHAT WOULD A MAN DO?

Dr. Slye smiled at this point. "I am thinking of the comparison Dr. Heilborn makes between male and female students in the fields of science and art," she continued. "How absurd! Take a man put him without four walls, give him eight children to bathe, feed, teach and watch over, give him the cooking to do for an irritable wife, demand of him a clean house. Do this to him for generation upon generation and see how much accomplishment he would have made in the field of arts and sciences."

"I am not backing up my argument at this point with scientific facts. But I am personally convinced that we would see little endurance on the part of the male under such conditions, let alone achievements in fields outside

nine months before birth by this 'poor blood' of his mother."

"Now, going right back to the starting point, this ape-like creature woman is so important to the human race that if she were like a 'semi-sex,' a missing link, 'a something not human,' so will the entire species be because it must, by sheer force of nature, inherit half of her qualities."

But Dr. Slye was ready for her mice again.

"Such a discussion is futile," she said. "Naturally, the female of any species is formed a little differently from the male. But both science and achievement, in spite of the chains of man-made civilization, prove that physical formation has nothing to do with female mental development."

CHILD HALF OF MOTHER

"The child is not only subject to a fifty per cent inheritance of his mother's mental and physical endowment, but is nourished and formed for

to constantly, though slowly changing, conditions of river-mouth, shore-line, and beach deposits. Where a few years ago one walked from Muir Creek to Kirby Creek by a shingly shore, to-day it is an almost continuous stretch of hard sand. Under the influence of Winter's rain and frost the cliffs break down and change their face, while with the buffeting of the waves sees the shingle is torn away from one place to be cast up anew in another. So the work of wearing-down and building-up goes on now as from the beginning of the earth's crust, the existence of an atmosphere, and the gathering together of the waters."

SANDSTONE CREEK RE-VISITED

We have been down to our old

camping-place at Sandstone Creek. Things have much changed along the road. Milligan's Camp is as busy as ever, motors swinging down the plank-way with their loads of logs bound for the coast near Sheringham Lighthouse. The cottages are gay with flowers and brighten a hillside otherwise somewhat desolate. But the view does not change, that fine prospect of the Strait looking away towards Flattery, with the varied hills of the Western Olympics and the successive headlands of our Island flanking them on each side. Beyond French's we get a view of the wharf at Point No Point, where the logs of the C. P. S. Lumber Company reach the sea, and even while we look a locomotive, smoketacked like the early C. P. R. ones, brings down its load, and the logs go down with a mighty splash. But much of the effect is lost by the absence of sound, for we are a good half-mile away.

Next we come to the railway grade with its cuttings of reddish gravel and, just opposite Mr. McQueen's place, a great trestle-bridge spanning the deep V-shaped valley. We walk down to the edge of the cliffs through blackberries and low salal and scarlet paintbrush to look at the remembered outlines of the rugged coast. Then off for Sandstone!

We had thought of going down to see the old cabins where we spent many pleasant days, but the sight of a Chinese coming from the little cove decided us otherwise. At the bridge we were surprised to find the water clear across the bed, leaving the barest margin by which, with the aid of boards, a passage could be got to the lower platform. Here it was a little drier. None the less the river was full enough to have divided its current, and in place of the single fall we now found two cascading over the cliff into pools below. Jordan River village lay peacefully in the sunshine a couple of miles away, very tempting; but time was too short.

Because the average diet of Americans is likely to contain a good deal of vitamin C under ordinary circumstances, it has not been customary for physicians even to suspect the existence of this disease in patients seen in the routine of practice.

Dr. George C. Shattuck, who has

studied the disease at the Boston City Hospital and the Massachusetts General Hospital, finds that the first case of scurvy seen in the latter hospital in an adult was in 1891 and that the first case seen in an infant was in 1905.

Altogether ninety-five cases of scurvy are recorded in the records of the medical institutions over a period of many years.

Shattuck's belief that the sophistication of our modern diet, the use of preserved and ready-to-serve articles of food, and the development of dietary fads, with emphasis on particular fads, are likely to bring about an increase of scurvy, particularly among the poor.

He reports several cases which occurred recently under his observation.

One, an infant whose mother omitted orange juice from the diet when the child was nine months of age; another, a woman who had been attempting to support herself under difficult conditions, and who had subsisted on a meager diet without any fresh fruits; another, a woman with indigestion who had not been able to eat well for several years.

He probably called his wife "Mama" and she comforted him after his mother's death. How she did manage him! He was spineless.

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The first woman, Eve, was a real

person," says Dr. Lent. "Beside her, Adam is colorless. It was she who

took the initiative and led Adam by the nose. She was made from his

whole backbone because he seems to

have none left."

Sarah, he points out, was more

forceful than Abraham, much more

dominating throughout the Hebrew

incident than Abraham. It was she who

gave polygamy a mortal blow.

"Compared with Rebecca," says Dr.

Lent, "Isaac was almost a nonentity.

He was always a child who never grew up. Who liked to gorge himself and be

coddled.

"He probably called his wife "Mama"

and she comforted him after his

mother's death. How she did manage him! He was spineless.

STRONG CHARACTER

"Jezebel was the original girl who

had a little curl right in the middle

of her forehead, and when she was

good—only Jezebel never was. But she

was forceful, to say the least. Measured against her stature, her husband was nothing but a sulky, weak,

indecisive character."

Dr. Lent asks everyone to remember

that these women lived in an age

in which their sphere was exceedingly

restricted. They were not regarded as

men's equals. And yet even then they

exerted the moral leadership, though

only men were counted as the links

in the chain of life.

Then Dr. Lent asks this one—

"With all this power of leadership

why should a woman have to wait for

someone to ask her to marry him?

Why should she not have the same

right to look for a good husband that

a man has to look for a wife?

Then Dr. Lent fires this at Dr. Heilborn.

THE PLACE OF POWER

"But woman holds the place of

power, the supreme place, in the

world."

Dr. Lent proceeds to exhibit a few

of the gifted girls of history to prove

his point.

"The first woman, Eve, was a real

person," says Dr. Lent. "Beside her,

Adam is colorless. It was she who

took the initiative and led Adam by the

nostril. She was made from his

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have none left."

"Speaking of marriage, do women

really want to succeed in the world

outside the home? Aren't they

fundamentally more at ease and efficient

in the world inside the home because

they are happier there? If they would

succeed in business they must have a

greater desire to do so than they now

have and both men and women must

be taught that a woman can marry

and have children and still succeed in

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THE THINKER

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Week-end Cables and Special Dispatches From Across the Atlantic

CRISIS CONTINUES IN ENGLAND'S CHURCH-STATE ROW

Prayer Book Controversy Leaves Religious Organization Only Three Alternatives—All Distasteful

London, July 14.—The Established Church of England to-day is facing what some of its own bishops have called the gravest crisis in 250 years. And it is all because the House of Commons twice has rejected by decisive vote a revised Prayer Book which had the adherence of a majority of the bishops, clergy and laity of the church.

It is one of those extraordinary things that could happen only in England, where the church is the established state religion and is endowed by the nation, but in return must submit to a large measure of final control by Parliament. To-day, therefore, more than at any time in its long history the leaders of that religion find they have a church in chains.

BEATEN BY NON-MEMBERS

Such is the make-up of Commons that the Prayer Book of the Church of England was defeated mainly by



Premier Stanley Baldwin
His Conservatives Voted 'Aye'

the vote of 106 members who are not communicants of that church and some of whom belong to no Christian church at all. To add to the irony

of things, the revised Prayer Book of the Church of England got a majority of the votes of the English members of the House of Commons, but was defeated mainly by Scotch, Welsh and Irish voters.

Premier Baldwin, an Englishman, led the majority of his cabinet colleagues and the majority of his Conservative party to vote "aye." But Sir William Joynson-Hicks, a member of Baldwin's cabinet and also an Englishman, defeated his chief by getting a majority of the votes of the Labor and Liberal parties.

The church thus has been denied its right to have power over its own creed and its own books. The issue thus defined will have to be faced this summer. There are three alternatives:

1—It can submit to the decision of the Parliament and allow the old Prayer Book to stand.

2—It can remove the contentious

3—It can boldly defy Parliament and make the new Prayer Book the law of the church by giving it full canonical sanction.

WOULD INVOLVE OTHERS

The last step would be fraught with grave dangers and would plunge the nation into bitter controversy. There would at once arise the demand on the part of other Protestant religions that the Church of England, having broken its contract with the state, should cease to be an "Established Church." And if disestablishment once were demanded others would be sure to command disendowment also.

Under the law of the land, the king must be a member of the Church of England. Indeed, one of his titles is "Defender of the Faith." If the church were disestablished as the state religion, there would be nothing to prevent future kings belonging to other churches. The church would lose its official character; it probably

The church's one safety, if it defies Parliament, is that there probably is no political party and no political leader who would be willing to step forth and demand disestablishment. If the question were raised, religion thus would be introduced into the next parliamentary elections. In England a very large number of people are members of the Church of England and their voting strength will be enormously increased in the next elections when all women over twenty-one have the vote. The bulk of the Church of England communicants doubtless would be dead-set against any party or any candidate who spoke for disestablishment.

The whole situation is loaded with dynamite. It is dangerous for the church leaders if they defy Parliament. It is even more dangerous for the political leaders if they attack the church.



Sir William Joynson-Hicks
Defeated His Chief

matters about the offices for Holy Communion and Confirmation for the Sick and thus get the Prayer Book adopted.



King George
Is "Defender of Faith"

would lose many of its privileges. Among others, twenty-four bishops now sit and vote in the House of Lords.

SWEDEN GIVES KING MILLION-DOLLAR BIRTHDAY BONUS



Here is Gustaf, king tennis player. His 70th birthday brought him a million dollar bonus from his subjects.

Stockholm, July 14.—Gustaf V, the king of Sweden, didn't like when he first mounted the throne, received a nice little birthday gift of nearly a million dollars cash from his subjects when he turned seventy the other day.

The presentation showed strikingly how a ruler can mellow and ripen in character and can turn a people's distrust into warm admiration and love.

King Gustaf indicated the money would be used to finance scientific research into cancer diseases. His father, Oscar II, received a similar gift when he was seventy-five, and used it to aid the medical fight on tuberculosis.

The Swedes delight to tell how their King became "humanized" after passing the age of fifty—when the characters of most people are permanently moulded.

CALLED AN ADMIRER OF THE KAISER

As Crown Prince, Gustaf was known as a reactionary, opposed to his father's liberalism. He cared little for literature and the arts, but a great deal for outdoor sports and for army life. He was a fine runner and shot, and an expert tennis player. He was a general in the Swedish army, had honorary rank in many German regiments, and was said to be an ardent admirer of Kaiser Wilhelm. To this day the Swedish army goose-steps like the German.

But the trend of his thought was best displayed in the troubles with Norway. The King of Sweden was also the King of Norway. In 1905 Norway declared the ancient union with Sweden terminated.

DOCKED HIS SALARY

Gustaf declared his willingness to lead a Swedish army against Norway to bring its stubborn people to reason. The Norwegians at once cut off the allowance they always paid the Crown Prince.

For a time it looked as if Sweden and Norway might actually go to war, but the union finally was peacefully dissolved by mutual agreement on October 26, 1905.

Fare On New Berlin-Paris Non-stop Plane Less Than That On Train

Berlin, July 14.—On next Sunday for the first time in history and after that every Sunday until further notice, there will be a non-stop aeroplane service from Berlin to Paris."

With as much nonchalance as a railway company displays when planning a new local train for its patrons, the great German Luft Hansa Company calmly announced this immense stride forward in linking together the capitals of the two former enemy countries. There is already a daily service between Berlin and Paris, but the aeroplane lands at Cologne for about a two-hour stop.

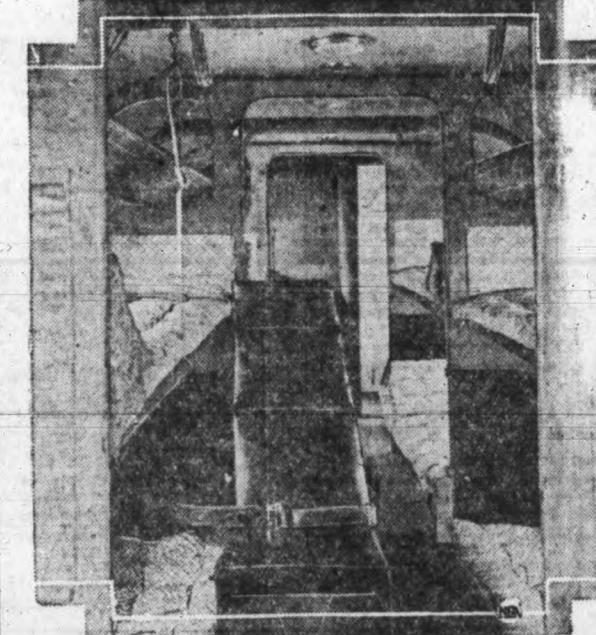
Just what the new Sunday service means to business men may be gathered from this: The fastest train from Berlin to Paris leaves at 10 on Sunday night and reaches the French capital at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon—seventeen hours. The non-stop aeroplane leaves Berlin at noon on Sunday and is due in Paris at 5:30—five-and-a-half hours. And the cost of the trip is less than by rail, if on the train one takes a sleeping car berth!

GOING FOR A RIDE

I traveled on the first non-stop Berlin-Paris plane the company ran. It was a giant Junkers all-metal monoplane fitted up with immensely powerful Jupiter engines. Its company name is the D-1310. There were five other passengers, two British flying officers of the Royal Air Force, two German newspaper men and a Belgian business man.

At five minutes to 12 we were told to take our places and promptly at noon, without any preliminary fuss and feathers, we moved off. Up we went, nearly a mile high, zooming along at the pretty speed of 120 miles an hour, because we had a favorable following wind. In less than no time we had passed over the chain of lakes which surround Berlin and then we were over Potsdam, where we had a very clear view of the group of magnificent Rohenhollern palaces. Then we settled down for the flight over Germany.

At five minutes to 12 we were told



One of the great tri-motored Luft Hansa passenger planes is shown above, with sleeping berths. In the day time these berths become comfortable Pullman chairs.

man soil. We passed over a chain of mountains.

At 1 o'clock we received our first surprise. A door opened. We got a view of a kitchen. A neatly clad waiter asked if it would be agreeable for us to have lunch served at 1 o'clock.

Tables such as are used on European trains were rigged up and we were served the following excellent meal: Hot real turtle soup, cold chicken, veal

and beef, lettuce and tomato salad, fruit salad with whipped cream, hot coffee. If any of us wanted German or French wines or mineral waters, they were there for the asking.

By the time we finished our meal, we were over the Rhine, smacking its way through the enfolded hills. At 2:45—165 minutes of actual flying time—we were at the extreme west of Germany, flying over Cologne, land-

marked by the twin towers of its famous cathedral.

Soon we left Germany behind and were in France. We were passing over old battlefields, recognizable by the scars which are old trenches and the potholes which are old shell holes.

The huge dead trees, from where we were, looked like match sticks. At 4:30 we passed over Reims, where we got a wonderful view of the famous cathedral which suffered so much damage from bombardment. In almost no time we passed Chateau Thierry. At 5:10 we arrived at Le Bourget aerodrome, and in five minutes more made a perfect landing. And fifteen minutes ahead of our scheduled time!

Aviator Wende of the Luft Hansa, who flew the D-1310, is one of their crack pilots. In making this record time on the first flight, he had no easy job.

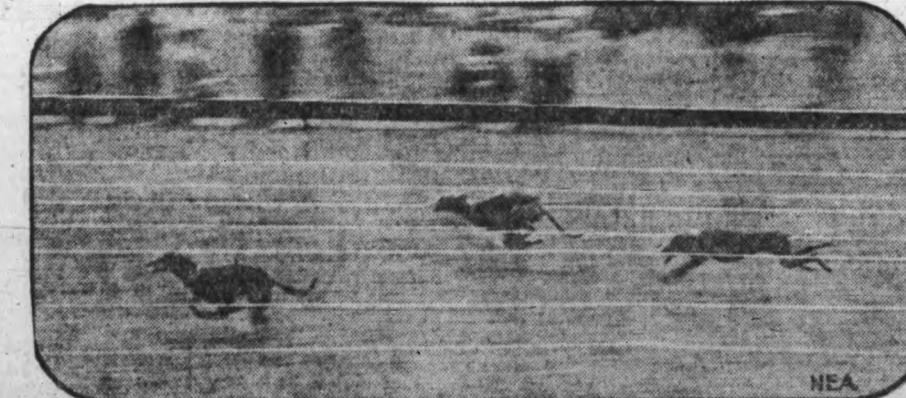
We had sunny weather and a following wind while over German soil, but things changed completely when we were over France. Flying at 4,200 feet we were above a solid bank of low-lying, boiling bubbling white, grey and black clouds. As we could not rub out of them, Wende dropped his machine to 1,800 feet altitude, but there was a heavy mist and for much of the trip toward Paris our pilot flew by compass.

INTO A SHOWER

As we neared Paris we ran into black weather and just as we landed a heavy Spring thunder shower burst over the capital. But we had done over 600-odd miles in the fastest time ever performed by a passenger plane.

We had demonstrated that it is possible now to talk to business men in Berlin one night and to Paris men of affairs the next night. It's another feather in the cap of the Luft Hansa, who operate the greatest passenger aeroplane service in the world, covering Germany with as much completeness as any national railway system and, in addition, running aeroplanes to France, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia and Russia.

HERE'S HOW FLEET WHIPPETS LOOK IN ACTION



One really needs a camera to watch a whippet race. Without the aid of a lightning-quick shutter to arrest the movement of the dogs, it looks just like so many blurs between the tape lines. This picture clearly shows the stride of the fleet little racers.

London Summer Season Humming With Activities

Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times

London (By Mail).—More than 200 aeroplanes of all sorts, shapes and descriptions will take part in the great Royal Air Force display at Hendon. Among these will be seen some of the latest and most formidable fighting craft in the world. Some of these are new, and have only in the last few weeks completed their service trials. The Hawker-Bristol "Hawfinch" and

OIL WORKS ATTACK

At the end of the display, when all the machines engaged fly off to their home aerodromes, there will be 100,000 or more horsepower all unleashed more or less together. The ground set piece of the display, which is timed for 5:40 p.m., is an attack on and subsequent destruction of an oil refinery. Fleets of hostile craft will attack the oil refinery with explosive and incendiary bombs. Efforts to repel them will be made with anti-aircraft guns and opposing machines, and a thrilling battle royal will ensue. Masses of smoke and flames will mark the final destruction of the oil refinery. The proceeds go to R.A.F. charities.

THE STAR TURN

"Here he is, the 'star' turn of the troupe, the king of horses." So said a

couple, pointing to the cleverest of the Imperial Riding School of Vienna performers, who have come to London to take part in the International Horse Show at Olympia. Imagine a fine upstanding chestnut bay with proudly tossing head, his whole carriage denoting his great pride and ancient lineage. "Fine bit o' horseflesh, isn't he?" added the guide, an Olympia stableman who in the course of many years has seen the pick of the world's horses at this great equine festival. The splendid animal delicately pawed the ground and bobbed his beautiful head as if in acknowledgement of the compliment. He can al most talk.

A LONG PEDIGREE

He and his ten comrades are descended from chargers which carried the soldiers of the Austrian Emperor to war 300 years ago. All are of Moorish and Spanish descent with a dash of Arab, and their performance in the ring is a thing at which to marvel. Gorgeous trappings are worn by these Viennese horses. There are bridles and harness of chased silver, ornate spurs, cloths of scarlet and gold exquisitely wrought and beautiful to behold, and saddles of softest white Morocco leather designed to give the maximum of comfort to horse and rider. An Austrian Count, formerly Master of the Imperial Horse, is in charge of the troupe.

RELICS OF THE NAVY

Lovers of the sea who would like to have a battleship bell as a dinner gong may be able to secure one after August 18. The Admiralty is selling at £65 apiece about sixty bells which they no longer need. The offer is made to any naval and civil officers, naval establishments or R.N.V.R. divisions. Members of the public, however, who want to own a ship's bell can ask a naval friend to buy one on their behalf. The sale of ships' bells is a modern innovation, due largely to the cutting down of the fleet. An Admiralty officer said that years ago he was anxious to buy a bell belonging to the Argonaut, but

His affections for Madame Lepescu have not only cost Prince Carol of Romania his throne but they have now led to a divorce suit filed by Princess Helena, mother of Romania's "boy king." The princess has started action in Bucharest. Above, she is shown with the young King Michael. Below are Prince Carol and Madame Lepescu.

Dances For Royalty

Madrid, July 14.—Heart's desire came to Doris Niles, dancer, when she was invited to dance before Spain's royalty the other day.

"It was like a dream, but all very real," said Miss Niles after the royal audience had applauded her. The audience included King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugenia of Spain; the former King of Greece; the Infanta Isabella, King Alfonso's aunt; Prince Jaime and the two Spanish princesses; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt; Premier de Rivera, and American Ambassador and Mrs. Hammond.

"I danced at a dinner given by the embassy for the royalty and nobles of Spain and Madrid. It was a truly royal gathering affair."

"The ballroom, with walls of yellow brocade, crystal chandeliers and mirrors reflecting everywhere, was a perfect setting for the beautiful array of clothes and jewels."

"Their Highnesses sat on a gold divan, while the others lined the walls, the most enthusiastic audience I ever had had."

"After my last number I was personally escorted to the King and Queen and presented. They chatted about the skill with which I danced, and invited me to dance for them each time I came to Spain."

"I now can do my Spanish dances with their faces before me and feel the greatest inspiration."

was not allowed to do so. Naturally, some of the officers who have served on the ships of which the bells are to be sold will be anxious to have these mementoes, and the bells will not be sold until these officers have had the opportunity to make application.





A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN



YOUNG AMBASSADORS FROM UNITED KINGDOM WILL TOUR DOMINION

Golden Opportunities Open in Canada for Youth of the British Empire, States Lord Burnham

Described as "young ambassadors of the Empire," a party of fifty boys and girls in Great Britain are now touring for the benefit of their lives, a personality conducted tour of the Dominion of Canada, as contest winners in the Empire Travel and Scholarship Fund.

Arrangements for the trip to be made towards the end of this month were completed recently by the Allied Newspapers of Great Britain, the Canadian Steamship Line, and the Canadian National Railways.

Though only fifty prize-winners are to participate in the trip, upwards of 500,000 children wrote on the examination papers, and there were several hundred prize-winners in addition, who received cash prizes though not participating in the grand tour. The competition was conducted with the aid of the British Press, and carried word of Canada and Canadian growth to every corner of the United Kingdom.

The forthcoming tour of the party will land on the Atlantic Coast, and will be shown over every province in Canada to the Pacific Coast. They will see, on their return journey, a prairie harvest in full swing, as well as being taken to see Canadian mining, lumber, and other industries at their peak of production throughout the country.

Discussing the benefits of the wide publicity that has been secured by the Dominion in the arrangement, Lord Burnham, well-known British newspaper magnate, had this to say of the tour:

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

The scheme is admirable because it introduces that personal touch which is needed to interest the young people of the Empire and the wide spaces of the Dominions with sturdy young Britons. Canada may not be a land of feather-beds, but it is certainly a land of golden opportunity. Only by seeing for themselves can our young people of to-day fully realize how vast that opportunity is. Personal contact with the young Britons will bring a sympathetic understanding of their aims and outlook can do more to bring home to our nation's youth the tremendous significance of Empire than any amount of stereotyped propaganda.

"Canada wants people who will put their backs into it. If the young Britons are prepared to do that he can never be far from success. I am sure the many emigrants from the United States and Northern Europe now finding their way into Canada in increasing numbers.

"Canada has no use for the superior person. Some Canadians have an idea that the young people of the Mother Land are superior to themselves and to dispel such an impression the personal touch is greatly needed. That is why such a scheme as yours should have a lasting and valuable effect.

"I feel convinced that the scheme

RISKS HIS LIFE FOR HIS DOG



Devotion to his dog has given thirteen-year-old John Raid the greatest thrill of his life and almost ended it. When his pet, Jiggs, was carried into Mill Creek tube, a huge water conduit which supplies the city of John Raid, he leaped in and swam after him. Both took a mad ride on the rushing waters, for three miles under the city. Jiggs was drowned, but the boy came out the other end of the tube, bruised and slimy but whole.

BASEMENT LUCK

Mother (giving afternoon tea instructions)

"Now, remember, Willie, when these cakes are handed round, you must take a plain bun from the bottom of the dish."

Willie (disgustedly): "Just my luck! The bargain-basement again."

THE TINYMITES

STORY BY HAL COCHRAN — PICTURES BY KNICK



BEDTIME STORY

Uncle Wiggily and the Painter

Copyright, 1928, by McClure News-paper Syndicate

(By Howard R. Garis)

Uncle Wiggily reached his hollow stump bungalow, after giving the poor mouse lady good things to eat one day, he found all his forty seven little rabbits waiting for him.

"Did you bring us a puzzle to do, Daddicums?" asked Tug.

"Yes, and it is a very easy one," chattered Mr. Longears as he showed the one mouse lady had made for him, with squares and radiating words each one with its middle letter missing.

"It is a puzzle sign," chattered the painter monkey.

"Could the rabbit read it? Can you? Well, if you can, and if the Bumble Bee doesn't take all the honey out of the violet to make a mokeses cake for Katy-did's party, I'll tell you next about Uncle Wiggily and the black twins."

"Oh, that is a very hard puzzle!" said Buster.

"No, it is very easy," said Uncle Wiggily. "You have just said the name of the letter you need to put in."

"Oh, did I?" asked Buster.

"There you go again!" laughed his father. "The letter is O!" And surely enough, when O was put in the middle space it finished the words mouse, shows, goose and tooth.

All the little bunnies laughed and then Uncle Wiggily took them to a moving picture show, or, rather, he took them to two shows, for there were so many little bunnies they couldn't all get in one show.

The next day, when Uncle Wiggily started out to look for an adventure he happened to be crossing a hill when, up near the top, where there were some small trees and bushes, Mr. Longears saw them moving as if the wind was blowing them.

"But there is no wind," whispered the bunny to himself, for there was scarcely breeze enough to make his whiskers tremble. "So it must be some Bad Chap, hiding in the bushes, who is rustling them." Uncle Wiggily was about to hop back and run away when he heard singing. It came from the top of the hill.

"Bad Chaps don't sing," thought Uncle Wiggily. "I think I'll go up there and see who this is."

Up hopped the rabbit gentleman to the top of the hill, and there he saw a



7-14

A jolly monkey was painting a sign.

jolly monkey, who was painting a board sign that stood up on two wooden posts for legs.

"Hello!" said Uncle Wiggily.

"Hello!" chattered the monkey with a quirk of his tail.

"What are you doing?" asked the rabbit.

"I am going to make a sign," answered the painter monkey.

"What kind of a sign?" asked the rabbit.

"You'll soon see," chattered the painter monkey, who was about to spread some black paint on the board that stood on two legs. And as he painted, the monkey sang: "La! La! La!" A beautiful song, without words.

"Well, that is a queer sign," said Uncle Wiggily, when the monkey laid aside his black brush.

"Ah, but you only see half of it," chattered the painter. "I am now going to make the letters." He took up a



7-14

brush and some white paint, but just then, all of a sudden, the Puffy Fox popped out of the bushes and made a grab for Uncle Wiggily.

"No you don't!" Mr. Longears is a friend of mine!" howled the monkey, and with that he dashed some white paint on the big, bristly brush tail of the Fox. Now the Fox was very proud.

When they had run a wee bit more,

of his tail and when he saw there was paint on it he gave a good loud howl and ran off to his den to get some gasoline to clean himself.

"That settles him!" laughed the monkey.

"Thank you," said Uncle Wiggily. "But I'm anxious to see what letters you are going to put on your sign. Is it an advertisement for chewing gum?"

"You shall see," chattered the monkey. With that he began putting white letters on the black board. But he scattered the letters all over, in this corner and that corner, all topsy-turvy.

"That is a queer sign!" said Mr. Longears.

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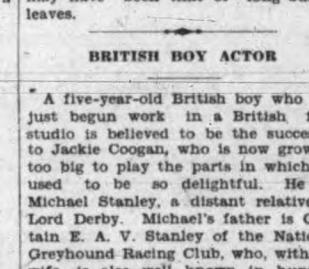
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JACK LOCKWILL IN THE WOODS

By GILBERT PATTEN
(Creator of Frank Merriwell)



The excited girl would not be restrained. Addressing the judge, she started to tell her story in staccato broken English. "Don't listen to her!" shouted Elam Frye. "She's lyin', judge!" "Sit down and keep still, or I'll have you arrested for contempt of court!" barked His Honor, banging the table with his gavel. "On, on, my girl, but speak slower so I can understand you."



"It's all a pack of lies!" Frye burst forth again, unable to hold his tongue. "One more word and I'll order your arrest for perjury!" warned Judge Gowdy.



His Honor questioned Bambi in a kindly way, and she clung to her statement in detail. "I'm entirely satisfied," said the judge, "that this is a trumped-up charge against these young lads, and I hereby discharge them and order their release. I likewise order that all costs shall be paid in full by the complainant, Elam Frye." The spectators broke into a loud cheer. (To Be Continued)

LAZYMAN'S HILL IS THE TRAP THAT STOPS MANY BY THE WAYSIDE

"If a Thing Is Worth Starting, It Is Worth Finishing Well," Says Grandma, in a Camp Fire Story

It was towards the close of the first day in camp. The children had played on the beach, run races, dug for clams, gone swimming, and were now grouped in a tired but happy circle around the camp fire, in that draw around the camp fire, in that draw condition where the call to Dreamland is welcomed when it comes. But first there must needs be the bedtime story.

"Well, what shall it be, children? Little Red Riding Hood, 'All Baba, the Three Bears,' or something new?" asked Grandma, the official story teller at camp, as well as at home.

"Little Red Riding Hood," I could repeat off by heart backwards," volunteered Bobbie.

"All Baba," sniffed Alice, who was always inclined to be a little bit 'pickey-and-choosy.'

"Tell us a new story," chorused the children, led by the Dumpling, whose true name was Martin, but whose chubby frame kept him in a misery of uncomplimentary nicknames.

"Well, Martin," said Grandma, "I will tell you the story of Lazyman's Hill, if you promise to keep still while I tell it."

Martin promised, and the story that followed is here given in Grandma's own words:

"There was once a tribe of brave warriors who were famed throughout the land for their feats of daring and skill. They were the swiftest on foot, the most dangerous as foes, and the best of allies when friendly, known in all that land. Year by year the warrior leaders would choose the best of the tribe for the honor of being spearman to their chief.

"As the guards of the chief were the tallest and the bravest men in all the land, it was considered the highest honor open to a man in that day to be so selected. The tribesmen competing for the honor had to undergo a series of very severe tests, designed that they would weed out the timid, the weaklings and the sluggards.

"Besides the usual tests of archery, javelin throwing, message running, and a host of other trials for bravery and endurance, each warrior had to carry a strong man's load up Lazyman's Hill in a given time. Now this was a steep hill that was really steeper than it looked, for it wound round and round a mountain towards the top, and not all of the road was in view from any one place.

"At the foot of the hill the leaders would assemble the men who were going to undergo the test, and would carefully caution each of them that it was impossible to carry the full load of faggots up the hill at any one time, but that a number of trips would have to be made. Then the leaders would leave the men and their loads at the foot of the hill, giving them a day and a night to finish the work of taking all the faggots to the top of the hill.

"It was well known that they had tried to carry the entire bundle of faggots to the top of the hill at one time, and had failed. The only way in which the task could be done was to carry a portion of the faggots on each occasion, and to make several trips of it. But the difficulty was that when a man made one or two trips up the hill he became tired, or lazy, and would try to take the balance of the faggots up at once, to cut down the number of trips he would have to make.

"Near the top of the hill there was a flat portion of the road, where the men were told to assemble their faggots, and carry them over the top to where the judges waited on the other side of the mountain. The first man to bring his bundle of faggots over in safety, and without losing any of them passed the test. Often it was that 100 men would try the test, while only one would win through, the others dropping from exhaustion, or from sheer laziness and dislike of hard work.

"And though many of the men trying this test had passed at far harder trials, trials which took courage and daring skill, they failed at this one, because they were not ready to work hard unless others in authority were watching over them. The hill was a real test of laziness, for a warrior had only to decide that the prize of being one of the chief's bodyguard was not worth all that hard work, and he could forsake the competition at will. So the hill became known in time as Lazyman's Hill, for many were the failures who started out on the road and who ended up on the banks without completing the trial.

"Now there are many, Lazyman's Hills in life, and always they find out the people who are not in earnest. The boy who starts out to learn to swim, and gives up before he has really tried, has fallen asleep on a Lazyman's Hill. The girl who practices her piano lessons with great industry for a week and then forgets to practice, to the same course on the road. Lazyman's Hill finds them all out, and only the true warriors finish what they have set out to do.

"The ancient tribesmen wanted only warriors who were strong and brave, and who in addition to that were ready to see a thing through to the end.

TRADESMEN'S TITLED TOUTS

WAYS AND MEANS OF MAYFAIR'S UNEMPLOYED: THE "LET US PREY" CLUB

By MUNRO PEAT

Self-styled "independents," ladies and gentlemen who manage to live in luxurious style by mysterious and shady devices are an ever-growing nuisance in select society.

The least obnoxious of the class are cultured "touts" recruited from the ranks of impudent title holders and the "new poor" who have sustained financial disasters in the past, but who still retain the entree into smart, exclusive circles. Shorn of their former possessions, these distinguished victims of misfortune generally confine their business activities to recommending commercial products to friends, discreetly omitting to mention that, whenever a sale is effected, they draw a commission.

This type is treated with tolerance and sympathy within the purloins of Mayfair. At very short notice, these amateur canvassers can provide wealthy acquaintances with anything, from motor-cars to excellent brands of wine, without arousing the suspicion that they are likely to benefit from the transaction. Over-eagerness may sometimes betray them, but, even when it does, their enterprise is pardoned on humanitarian grounds, so long as the tradesmen concerned are reputable.

A more dangerous coterie is known to hostesses as the "Let Us Prey Club." The members of this organization are exceedingly difficult to unmask, for they combine cunning with business acumen of a high degree. Suave and sleek, they rove among the idle, restless amusement seekers, using their social standing as a golden lever, and thus exploit with callous indifference, friendships which have been deliberately sought and made for purposes of gain.

A society lady of good breeding but no known income, bombarded friends in England with letters written from an obscure resort situated along the Italian Riviera. In phrasings suggesting that Paradise must be a desert by comparison, she extols the splendors and delights of a desirable but neglected haven which, in her extravagantly-stressed opinion, deserves to be "put on the map" as a rendezvous for leisurely days.

With a wealth of detail, this notorious member of the "Let Us Prey Club" describes the comforts and excellent cuisine of the hotel where she is staying, and urges friends to lose no time in joining her. A slight hint that charges are reasonably modest concludes these effusions which, apparently, have been broadcast at the rate of some dozens each day.

GIVEN AWAY

A recent distressing accident is, however, calculated to check the flow of this new form of hostelry propaganda. A few days ago, in the post-bag of a noted leader of a fashionable set, an envelope addressed by one of these industrious scribes contained, not the customary letter, but a copy of an agreement signed by an Italian hotel proprietor, undertaking to pay 1,000 lire for every English guest attracted to his establishment. This incriminating document would never have been gossiped about but for the fact that the lady who unwittingly dispatched it to London followed up her slip by writing to several people to whom it might have been forwarded, asking for its immediate return.

Antique dealers have long been aware of the valuable assistance secret commission hunters can render, and are prepared to pay accordingly. It is a simple matter for commercially-minded residents of aristocratic neighborhoods to arrange for their dwellings to be "salted" with costly but spurious treasures which are actually for sale.

Occasionally, art dealers will also provide householders with funds to entertain and to show collections of wares to likely purchasers.

The extent to which this practice is being carried on at the present time is a scandal, for, more often than not, the "old masters" and antiques so displayed are fakes which could not be disposed of in the exclusive markets frequented by experts.

When genuine relics fall into the hands of up-to-date dealers, methods are varied a little. A millionaire whose hobby is the collection of old tapestries was recently informed that several sixteenth century Gobelin had been discovered in an old manor house in the Midlands. The dealer explained to his patron, the millionaire, that all efforts to persuade the owner to sell had failed, and suggested a personal visit which he would try to arrange.

The rich connoisseur fell into the trap. On his arrival, he was introduced to a grey-haired gentlewoman and shown many wonderful treasures with which her abode was stocked. Having shown the treasures, which the millionaire was keen to buy, the lady gave sentimental reasons why she did not desire to part with them, but, after a while, agreed to accept a price which was distinctly handsome.

INTRODUCTIONS TO USURERS

The rich collector was perfectly contented with his bargain; so were the dealer and the lady, for their artful scheme had worked without a hitch. True, neither the tapestries nor the lady's credentials were other than stated, but, had the millionaire been aware that his stately hostess was to receive a substantial fee for the part she played in the affair, his offer would not have been such a generous one. Actually, the tapestries were originally purchased in France by the dealer. Realizing that his profit would be greatly increased by putting them on

show in an old country mansion, rented for the purpose, he did not hesitate to dictate his affluent client.

A little ready cash is often an urgent necessity to those compelled to keep up appearances on slender resources in an expensive residential quarter. Consequently the question of tactics is often of secondary importance. To be in league with some tradesman or art vendor is a slow but sure way out of the difficulty. It is also the most lucrative. Glass-hardened cash-hunters have, however, stumbled on a more rapid means of extracting their empty pockets, and despicable as they know this method to be, they frequently succumb to its temptation.

Quite lately it has become evident that moneylenders are even more anxious than usual to extend their clientele, and, with this object in view have contrived a dastardly and sinister practice. For each new client introduced by society cash-hunters, usurers will now pay a fee which varies according to the amount advanced and the security available.

Younger members of the smart set would appear to be the easiest dupes in these conspiracies. A money gift from the borrower and a commission from the moneylender are the rewards of the trahison, intermediaries, and a close investigation has revealed the fact that women are the worst culprits. An overdue allowance, an admission of temporary financial embarrassment, and they are ready with the suggestion that relief can be speedily secured. Naturally, the dupe is pledged to secrecy.

The difficulties into which several sons of noble families have recently floundered have been traced by the painstaking inquiries of harassed parents, to this source of private enterprise in Mayfair. As a result, social ostracism threatens not a few commission traffickers who have descended to depths which transgress the code of morality in a fashion so disgraceful.

FORTUNES IN PIPES

HOBBY THAT HAS GROWN BY THE PREMIER'S EXAMPLE: IS YOUR BRIAR WORTH THOUSANDS?

By GERALD BARBOUR

It has been asserted that the Premier has the largest collection of pipes in the country. Mr. Baldwin himself never makes a claim of the kind, and it requires considerable qualification.

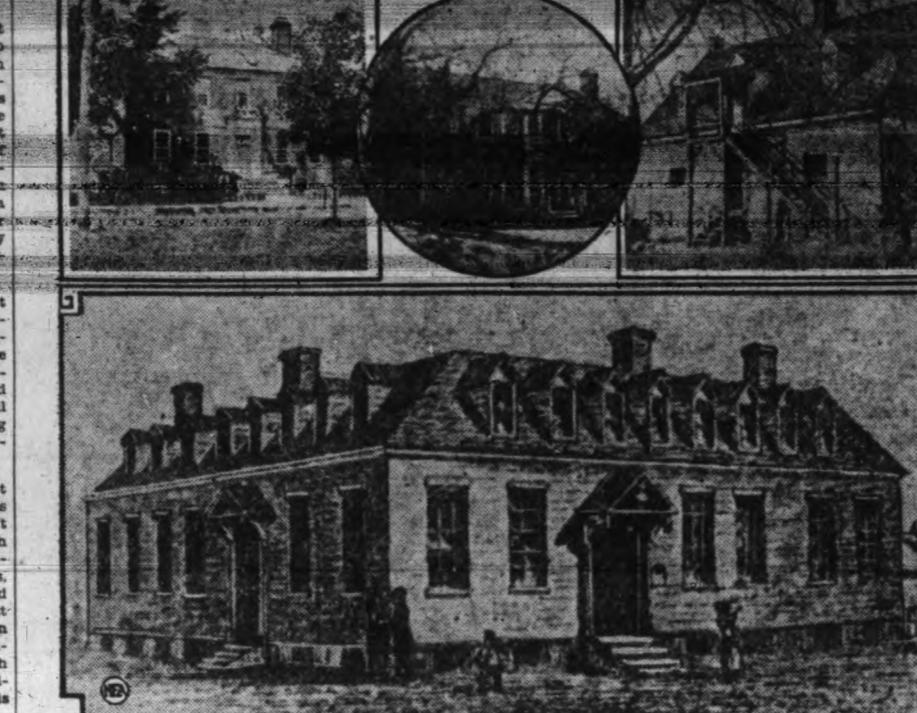
He does not make a hobby of collecting pipes, and there are few of the old and much coveted examples in his stock.

The special interest of the Prime Minister's gallery of pipes is that, although modern and all useable, nearly all have been presents from friends and admirers. His collection of pipes, which illustrate beautiful or ingenious craftsmanship on the part of Britons at home as well as overseas, is unique.

LOWEST PRICE £4

But Mr. Baldwin is constantly parting with specimens. Fancy prices have indeed been paid for some of Mr. Baldwin's pipes, for one of his pet little generalities is to give pipes to organizations for the assistance of church or party funds. The lowest price on record realized for one of Mr. Baldwin's briars has been £4. Quite a handsome figure for a modern pipe. But as much as £15 was paid a short time ago at a bazaar in Cheshire for a briar which the Prime Minister had smoked. It was first knocked down to Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P., for £6, and he paid the money, and in his turn gave the pipe for sale again. The time bidding ran to the higher amount stated.

Fascinating collections of old clays can be made at a very small outlay. Those of interest and value have ornamental bowls. The heads of famous characters in our history and figures of lovely women, as well as nest models of animals have at various times been bowl shaped for clay pipes. They can frequently be picked up for a few pence and the smoker will discover that he has made a highly profitable investment.



WHERE ROCKEFELLER MILLIONS WILL TURN BACK HISTORY—Here are some of the famous old buildings of Williamsburg, Va., which soon are to figure in the greatest historical restoration ever attempted in America. The entire town, rich in color and memory, is to be rebuilt just as it was 150 years ago. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., will finance the project at a cost of more than \$4,000,000. Upper left is the already restored George Wythe home, where Washington and Lafayette planned the victorious Yorktown campaign. Centre is Bassett Hall, built by a nephew of George Washington. The old prison, where Blackbeard and his men were executed in 1718, is pictured at the right. Below is a drawing of the old Raleigh Tavern, destroyed by fire in 1859, which will be restored. Here, it is said, more colonial history was made than in the capitol itself.

precious rubies taper in size along its elaborate stem.

It is, perhaps, natural that the richest collections should be found in the East. A Sultan of Turkey is claimed to have owned a gallery of pipes valued at £40,000. Not all are of Oriental make, for it includes some of the most elaborate ever made by Western nations. The amazing value is accounted for by the fact that many are jeweled. Diamonds hang in little silver chains from some.

DON'T LOOK FOR THE NAME

Those who collect British pipes will find that the rarest and most valuable examples are almost unknown to smokers. These were made by the great Wedgwood, in the early days of the wonderful artistic pottery industry at Etruria. Some were made of jasper, some in china, and other beautiful heads were in black basalt; with the now familiar Wedgwood decoration.

A hint for would-be collectors growing among the neglected oddments in the second-hand shops is not to let a beautiful pipe pass merely because it does not bear the name of Wedgwood. Many treasures have been missed through excessive caution. It so happens that the great potter did not stamp them all.

Fascinating collections of old clays can be made at a very small outlay. Those of interest and value have ornamental bowls. The heads of famous characters in our history and figures of lovely women, as well as nest models of animals have at various times been bowl shaped for clay pipes. They can frequently be picked up for a few pence and the smoker will discover that he has made a highly profitable investment.

GREAT ENGLISH STATES-MAN PRESENTED IN DYNAMIC POSE

(Continued from page 5)

It does not fail to every smoker to collect handsome presentation pipes as Mr. Baldwin can, but, profitably and very agreeably, hobby for smokers of both sexes is the collection of pipes and tobacco requisites. Although it is one of the least known byways of artistic connoisseurship, it is one which has benefited greatly of late years by the interest and example of the Premier.

EXCELLENT INVESTMENT

Clay pipes can be picked up very cheaply in shabby little shops in back streets and in out-of-the-way hamlets, and may be an excellent investment. The value of the best specimens is increasing, largely owing to the fact that the industry itself is almost dead. Briars, of a class, may be obtained for as low an expenditure, hence the clay pipe is going the way of the old churchwarden.

It is a coincidence that our Conservative Premier should be a pipe enthusiast, for one of the most dazzling pioneers in collecting them was the Earl of Beaconsfield. Many of his gorgeous clay and china pipes fetched big prices, and some may be seen in our national treasure house at South Kensington.

He loved his pipes so much that he was in the habit of calling them each by name. Some were known by titles he made famous in his novels. "Sultan" was a richly ornamented clay with a wooden stem covered with rich silk. "Bosphorus" had a stem which would eclipse the longest churchwarden ever seen, and make the modern slim cigarette holder look puny by comparison.

£5,000 REFUSED

Five thousand pounds was refused for a private collection of pipes which included examples of the florid German china bowls, each of which might have several ounces of tobacco, and the quaint shapes of early Dutch production which were among the first and most decorative clays.

There might be a fortune in a pipe.

One which is actually smoked by the Shah of Persia has been valued at thousands of pounds. Its massive bowl is gilded with diamonds, while pearls and emeralds of the rarest quality and

A WORD TO THE UNWARY

BEWARE OF HUMANS THAT PRETEND ON THEIR FELLOWS: "VULTURES" AND "PIGEONS"

By R. H. SHEFFIELD

Next to the instinct of self-preservation, no faculty is so deeply implanted in the human breast as the love of gain, which, in reality, is an off-shoot of self-preservation. Inasmuch as its successful operation helps appreciably towards ease of material existence, this is probably the basic cause of the phrenological quality of acquisitiveness which gives rise, in its turn, to an insatiable ambition to possess a maximum of the good things of life with a minimum of trouble in the getting.

The comparatively meagre gains of manual and intellectual labor in relation to the trouble involved in their acquisition, are insufficient as an incentive to that vast majority of mortals who naturally take the line of least resistance: ordinary thrift, by the self, fails to yield that abundance of wealth so frequently amassed by more questionable methods. Add to this the innate human passion for adventure, for getting something for nothing or nearly nothing, for gambling, in a word, and the success of the racecourse and the stock exchange, as an alternative and more lucrative means of obtaining wealth, it is no longer a mystery that he has made a highly profitable investment.

Exercised in other directions, the ingenuity, resourcefulness and capacity for prompt action might well bring the unscrupulous "vulture" fair remuneration; but his temperament is so constituted and his love of adventure so powerful that he must shun routine methods and resort to novel and little-practiced means of his ambition.

A very large volume would be required to recount in detail all the varieties of the "get-rich-quick" system which is practiced in every walk of life, every class of society, and every community of human beings.

In relating a few typical examples of fraudulent and other questionable means of acquiring wealth, the object in view is to give a word of warning to honest men and women to shun the quicksands of the "gain" shoals, to set the limits of faith in human nature at a point justified by personal experience, to judge the human tree by its fruits, and to refrain from putting money down till the goods are delivered.

Beware of chance acquaintances.

Take up your prospect's reference before dealing with him. Have particular set down before you trade on your own. In a word, use all you possess of that uncommon quality—common sense.

THE SPIRIT OF GAIN

Almost, imperceptibly, there are other alternative methods of obtaining wealth of some sort have developed in pond-like circles, until they have reached every class of society, and, as there are black sheep in every flock, abuses have gradually crept into otherwise legitimate modes of property acquisition.

The border line that separates honesty from dishonesty, morality from immorality, legality from illegality, is very shady, and, while conscientiousness has restrained most men from breach of the Golden Rule, the love of gain has, in many other instances, been stronger than the love of man, and egotism has triumphed over altruism.

But the end came, and somewhat prematurely, as well as sensational. Peel at the age of sixty-two had made a speech in the House of Commons on the famous Don Pacifico case, weaving into it a plea for international peace and justice. The next day he went out from his home on horseback. A country gentleman saw him riding in the park and noticed that his mount was a horse which he himself had refused to buy, as it was notorious for bucking. He wondered if he should turn back and warn Sir Robert, but—perhaps recollecting stories of cold and haughty temper—decided that it would be intrusive. At the park gates, just as Peel was lifting his hat to an acquaintance, the horse plunged and flung him over his head and then fell forward upon him! Four days later he died, as Miss Ramsay says, "in the plenitude of his powers, his mind still elevated by a great sacrifice, his fame at its height, the last words on his lips a plea for those principles of justice and peace for which he had always contended."

Greville has described the extent to which Peel's personal unpopularity was forgotten, "to the astonishment of all observers," by saying that "no man who in life was so hated and reviled was ever so lamented at his death." And some of the reasons for that revolution of feeling seem to be well set forth in a speech delivered by Sir Robert on his relinquishment of power, for he said: "I shall leave a name severely censured by many who, on public grounds, deeply regret the severance of party ties—severely censured by others who, from no interested motive, adhere to the principle of Protection, considering the maintenance of it to be essential to the welfare and interests of the country. I shall leave a name execrated by every monopolist who, from less honorable motives, clamors for Protection because it conduces to his own individual benefit. But it may be that I shall leave a name sometimes re-

membered with expressions of good will in the abode of those whose lot it is to labor and to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, when they shall recruit their exhausted strength with abundant and untaxed food, and the kiddies, and Mr. Lewis has promised to speak—

"It certainly will be a big thing for us. Intellectuals, all right, and after Mr. Lewis has abolished Life we are all going to have a big paradise and a barbecue, and bring the little woman and the kiddies, and Mr. Lewis has promised to speak—

"I tell you, gentlemen, Mr. Lewis has taught us Rotarians how to thin—

TRADES WHICH RUN SCHOOLS

BENEVOLENT BARRELMAKERS: SOME SPLENDID RECORDS

BY BYRON BELLINGHAM

When the foundation stone of the new science building attached to the famous Merchant Taylors School was laid, the Prince of Wales commented on the wonderful work which this trade has done for education. We must not forget that both Spenser and Lord Clive, the statesman, are included among the distinguished Old Merchant Taylors.

For four centuries the men who make our clothes have maintained one of the finest schools in the kingdom, besides providing valuable scholarships in the principal Lancashire and Yorkshire towns.

It is, perhaps, a pity that so little is known of the magnificent services which our industries render to the cause of education. Archery is a thing of the past, excepting for the few delightful tournaments such as is held in the Forest of Arden, and yet the makers of bows and arrows continue to provide the funds for the scholars at Oxford, and two at Cambridge.

British carpenters run their own university—the Carpenter's Trade Training College—and in addition to this, they provide the funds necessary to enable young men to pass through five of our provincial universities. There is an entire wing of Leeds University which was provided, and is maintained by the clothworkers, while the dyers have their own scholars at our northern seats of learning.

No one would imagine that the craft of barrel-making was of such a national character, that the cooperers provide, and control, three large schools, each of which possesses some fine educational records. Two of the establishments are for boys and the other exclusively for girls.

Barbers have conducted studies in hairdressing ever since the far-off days of Edward IV, and one of our long-standing metal trades—the armourers and brasiers—continues to support a school in which, naturally, the chief study is brass and metal work.

OUR LEARNED GROCERS

Few trades have a more distinguished record than the grocers in spending money on education. There is the Loxton Grammar School, founded nearly 400 years ago by the funds provided by Sir William Loxton, a grocer Lord Mayor of London, and the Grocers' School at Oundle, where 500 boys, from all parts of the kingdom, are provided with a first class education. Yet in addition to these establishments, the grocers of Britain also provide exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge, as well as scholarships in sanitary science.

The drapers also keep many young men at the universities, and have a famous historic school of their own. An astonishing record, of which they are rightly proud, is that of the haberdashers and men's outfitters, who manage as many as ten different schools, thereby providing a sound education for 3,000 scholars.

Both statesmen and authors have passed through the highly reputed Mercers' St. Pauls, which is provided for by the same industry. The old adage which says that "there's nothing like leather," remains true, for it forms an important British business, and it is good to know that the skinners and leather sellers make splendid use of a certain portion of their profits. The latter run their own technical college, while the skinners not only own one school for boys and another for girls, but have a whole department at Leeds University, at the same time controlling Tonbridge School—one of the most esteemed public schools in the country.

BRICKLAYERS' SCHOLARSHIPS

Glass makers and sellers pay for scholarships at the great Sheffield, and so do the cutters of Sheffield. There is a chair in brewing at Birmingham University, and in addition to this the brewers send more than a hundred promising young men to other seats of learning. Bricklayers and tilemakers provide funds for scholarships at no less than seven technical training institutions, the gummakers and young men to Oxford, and the Salters' Institute of Industrial Chemistry has been founded, and is wholly supported

MILADY FINDS DAME FASHION AT HER FEET

Quite As Dainty and Chic As Imported Costumes Are the Latest Shoes for Summer

By JULIA BLANCHARD

When Milady puts her best foot forward this Summer it's sure there'll be gracefully shod in a novelty shoe.

For the most stylish footprints on the sands of chic this Summer are as individual as imported costumes, as daintily colorful as accessories and fully as decorative as the flowers she wears on her shoulder or hat.

Shoes are definitely in the style-class now. Styles change often, new materials flood the market, original cuts and designs offer models for every conceivable taste.

But the bizarre shoe, the extremely ornate one or the glaringly gaudy one is not the correct shoe. As all women's modes have grown subtle in their femininity this Summer, shoes have followed suit.

MANY DIFFERENT MATERIALS

The outstanding style features of new shoes for hot weather wear is the diversity of materials. Practically any materials used for frocks now fashion shoes. Pique in soft colors, printed kids, paillette straws, crepe de Chine, all fine reptilian skins, kids, hand-blocked linens, rays, faille silks, shantung, embroidery and even lace fashion shoes.

The staunch materials make the whole shoe except for trim, while the more fragile fabrics fashion inserts, vamps or panels on the shank and heel.

A BIT OF MODERNISM

There are, roughly speaking, four types of stylish shoes for midsummer. First and most practical is the new Prince of Wales oxford, with serviceable leather heel and three openwork straps, with eyelets for lacing.

Second, there is the opera pump in kid, silk or novelty material that have a buckle or may be plain, with a modernistic bit of decoration inlaid or overstitched. Third comes the dressy sports sandal of medium or high heel, with one or two straps, buckled, but-



A white kid pump, banded and bow-knotted in red-white and blue, is pictured upper left. Next to it is a sports sandal in orange, red, tan and brown Roman-striped silk faille. Below, left to right: a soft green pique sandal with cross-stitch design in flowers; Prince of Wales oxfords in white buck and red calfskin to match the colorful bag and sports hat; a checked straw sandal in black and white matching the envelope bag in the same material.

toned or tied on the side or in the centre.

Fourth comes the novelty sandal, usually with very high, dressy heel, delicately frail in appearance but really quite wearable, with open shank and fancy strapping.

Color is frankly a matter of taste. But light colored shoes are eminently correct for July-August wear. The newest shades are green, orange and blue, the last in a medium light shade. Hosiery, incidentally, either should match or blend nicely, and sunburn hose is better for white shoes than dead white, which always detracts in faced in red to match.

A new lattice straw of black-white weave in stunning double checks is posed over white kid and trimmed with black and white kid in a new pair of

Purse, hats and shoes should have some definite relation this Summer, though they need not match exactly. And shoes may add the final touch in color.

For the beach, with a soft golden tan Chinese brocade sports frock, for instance, the smart girl is apt to wear a pair of Prince of Wales oxfords, in white buckskin with the shank, tip and narrow saddle of red calfskin. A big roomy handbag has its intricately hand-worked surface embroidered in reds, tans and orange with the handle of red. The hat, of course, might be faced in red to match.

A new lattice straw of black-white weave in stunning double checks is posed over white kid and trimmed with black and white kid in a new pair of

one-strap dressy sports sandals. The white kid strap, black-edged, buckles neatly at the front. The high heel is white. A new purse makes a set of these, in the same straw over white kid. It is one of the latest pouch envelopes, lined with white watered silk.

SMARTEST ORNAMENT

Tricolor is eminently correct this Summer. The newest version of it uses red, white and blue to outline the top of a smart opera pump of white kid and to fashion a bow—the season's smartest single ornament—in front. Two narrow stripes of color run gracefully down the high, white heel.

Newest of the new is the Roman striped sports sandal in a fine silk faille that brings into play the newest bright red, orange and combines them with tans and stylish brown. It has tan kid trim, and one of the new high-low heels.

For Summer garden parties, for bridge on the country club porch and for other nice and dressy afternoon affairs there is a lovely new pique, in soft, light green color, fashioned in the dressy, novelty, open-shanked sandal style. It has hand cross-stitching in soft colorful flowers across its vamp. Its edges are all green kid, in matching color and the slenderizing T-strap fastening is of twisted kid.



THE SMARTEST DRESSERS ARE GETTING INTO PRINT

Bendel Acclaims the Popularity of Figured Chiffons, Linens and Rough Silks

By HENRI BENDEL

The authenticity of prints is impressed on us anew in the smartest, latest daytime frocks.

There are printed linens, piques, rough silks and novelty weaves in cotton for the tennis court. The golf links also see their quota of ingeniously fashioned printed outfits.

But the porch costumes for country club wear are the ones that realize how Summery and in tune with the flowers, the birds and the trees the right kind of printed chiffons and other diaphanous silks can be.

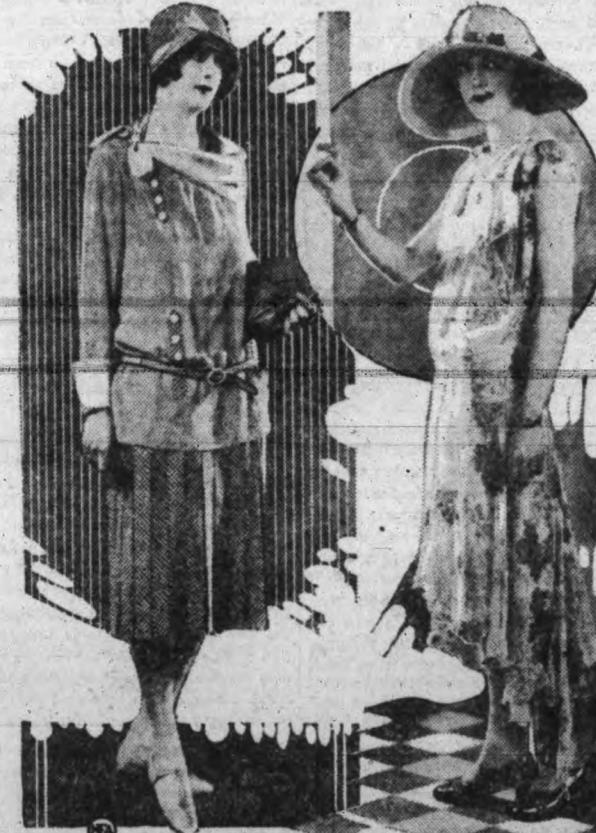
THE PORCH COSTUME

By porch costumes I mean the lovely frocks women wear when they play the late morning game of bridge, the costumes they wear when lunching in a shady corner, and the tea costumes for afternoon wear which rival the dressy loveliness of garden party frocks of another era.

Any kind of Summer dress should suggest as much coolness as possible. That is one reason why prints are so popular. For, in their design of outdoor things and in their colors, which may choose refreshing shades that suggest the woods and the gardens, they are typically Summer.

Polka dots remain smart, in spite of a tremendous vogue for them among costumes that are inexpensive and far from exclusive. For that reason, the polka dotted frock that achieves chic and distinction deserves more credit, really, than one fashioned from a material of original and unique design.

Since women universally like polka



A polka dotted foulard in brown and beige is shown at the left. The printed chiffon model at the right features a kerchief neck and uneven hemline on the skirt.

dots and since they are almost universally becoming, every couturier includes a few of this type.

I show one to-day of polka dotted foulard for morning and lunch wear that is unusual in its treatment of color and dots. It is a study in brown and beige, with the pleated skirt a dark brown with beige dots and the blouse a beige background with pale cream dots.

The skirt has all-around box pleats and shows the tendency towards slightly longer skirts. The overblouse has a belt at natural waistline to mould it to the figure and a kerchief neck of cream foulard. Inserts in this cream foulard give an unusual touch to the deep, turned back cuffs.

With a Reboux hat of brown ramie straw, brown purse and beige footwear, this is one of the season's smartest models.

FROCKS OF BLUE CHIFFON

For tea time, Patou fashions a cool-looking, fluttery chiffon frock with a kerchief neck and a petal-like skirt that drops and dips in uneven lengths, concentrating its greatest fullness and greatest length on the left side, a new style note.

The chiffon is a cool, effective pattern in blue, shading to deep purple. The foundation of chiffon is princess and the lines of the frock are distinctly moulded. The natural waistline is accented by a wide girdle that has no bows nor buckles to detract from the slender line it gives.

Topping this creation of loveliness is a simple leghorn hat in natural color, trimmed with a wreath all around its crown of field flowers in the same shades as the printed flowers in the dress.

If he hears swearing infrequently at home, he will grow out of it if it occurs no comment and raises no uproar. It is the sly smile he intercepts from an amused family; or "You awful awful boy, using such language, let me wipe your mouth out with soap!" that makes the Jimmies think themselves quite the pumpkins. Few boys mind being called bad, in fact they'd rather be called bad than go unnoticed, and certainly all of them will prance in the limelight if they think they are considered cute. We wonder that families don't sense that such methods are the most successful they can possibly employ in making a young "smarty" out of their hopeful.

Uncle Frank, who thinks Jimmy a regular he-boy anyway, almost goes into convulsions when Jimmy tries out his vocabulary on him, and even goes to the length of teasing Jimmy so he'll get mad enough to swear. The whole family is having a lot of fun over it.

All of which at the present moment doesn't lead to much. Jimmy is just in the process of being spoiled. All

boys swear at some age or other in their career and the wise parent simply overlooks it. The more attention

the more horror of amusement aroused

the more deeply is the child impressed.

Resort Wear Now Establishes the Mode

No Longer Are Costumes Seen At the Races Accepted As Criterions of the Season's Style, Explains Patou

By JEAN PATOU

Paris, July 14.—A few years ago fashions, seen on the various racecourses were, in a way, a criterion of the prevailing mode. They put the final stamp on the various styles which smart women had adopted from the numerous creations which the Spring collection had offered them.

This is a phase in the world of fashions which no longer exists. It is partly due to uncertain weather conditions and partly to the different class of people which are to be met there nowadays. Before the war, the people you saw at the races were mostly people of leisure, prominent society women and celebrities. Nowadays a racing crowd is a very mixed affair and people of note are lost in it.

I do not mean by this that women of the smart set no longer attend the races. They do just as much as ever, but their way of dressing for them has changed considerably. Society women seem to have adopted unanimously the most conservative style of dress.

NEW GOWNS FOR RESORTS

You will meet very few really Summery gowns at Longchamps or Autuill. On the other hand, the smart women will spend more thought and considerably more money on clothes for the various Summer resorts she intends to patronize than she was wont to do.

I am glad to see that at least one of the new colors which I launched at the time of my Spring collection is enjoying great popularity. My Japanese green, which I devoted almost entirely to evening gowns and cloaks, is seen everywhere in Paris at the moment, even in the daytime, whereas you hardly ever see the shade of red which I created at the same time.



This frock by Patou is of figured woolflower. The color scheme is grey and white.

It might be concluded that the latter had met with less success than the green, yet nearly every one of my clients has ordered at least one dress. This color, on the other hand, is making its first appearance at such fashionable resorts as Deauville and Paris Plage.

The lateness of hot Summer weather the past few seasons led me to study the possibilities of a woolen material which could take the place of silk. It necessarily had to be extraordinarily supple, light and at the same time more comfortable to wear than a thinning fabric.

TWO NEW MATERIALS

It was in the course of these studies that I hit upon what is now known as woolflower. This material has all practical advantages—it is supple, it hangs well, it is light and eminently suited to sudden changes of temperature. Its present vogue is therefore explainable.

Tussor, a fabric which has been sadly neglected by women during a few seasons, suddenly has become popular again. I have welcomed the return to favor, as tussor looks well on the beach and besides is an excellent Summer fabric. I used it in my midsummer collection, in a plain pastel shade or a fancy pattern.

I have combined black woolflower with white chiffon to achieve a smart black-white street frock. The white chiffon bodice is plaited around, while the black woolflower skirt is pleated.

Another woolflower frock shown today is a figured grey and white pattern. Here we have the use of volants to give grace, and the curved lines that are new and good. Three volants trim the skirt and one decorates the upper portion of the frock, which has princess lines.



A Patou model of black woolflower combined with white georgette, of double thickness.

REGULARITY

That Is the Basic Principle of Child Health Training, Says Mrs. Barton

By OLIVE ROBERTS BARTON

The first habit of importance in a baby's life is regularity. Regularity of sleeping, eating and elimination.

A very young baby should sleep from eighteen to twenty-two hours out of every twenty-four. During the second and third months he should sleep from eighteen to twenty hours. When he is six months old he should sleep twelve hours at night without interruption except for one evening feeding.

MOTH PROOF

In packing blankets away, clean thoroughly, pack with moth balls and newspapers that leave no cracks for moths to enter. If done right this is just as good as mothproof bags.

KEEP NIGHT SCHEDULE

As he grows older the daytime naps may be gradually shortened, but the night periods should not be changed. After he is a year old a nap in the

afternoon will be enough daytime sleep, unless he is sick. Even if he does not sleep, he should be put to bed in a shaded, quiet room, and it must be understood that he is to stay there until given permission to get up.

This should be kept up for several years. Six o'clock should be the bedtime for all children under four. After that it may be an hour later, but until he is nine years old he should be in bed by 8 o'clock. Boys and girls under fifteen should be in bed by 9 o'clock every night.

Babies never should be taken to movies. Not only because they are exposed to germs of contagious disease, but simply because they should be at home and in bed quietly and peacefully asleep. Parents with no one to have the baby with safely should take

turns going or stay away altogether.

Never give a baby any sort of medicine to induce sleep.

Never waken a baby to show him to company.

Never take a baby visiting to this, that and the other house and put him down to sleep anywhere that is convenient.

PLENTY OF FRESH AIR

Don't play with him or excite him just before bedtime.

See that he has fresh air when he is asleep. In pleasant weather he may take his daytime naps outdoors in a protected place.

Accustom him to sleep through ordinary household noises, and then he will not be unduly disturbed.

Don't awaken a child in the morning until he awakens naturally.

MILADY TAKES THE AIR

Fashion Finds Another Field for New Costume Effects; Here's What the Well-dressed Aviatrix Will Wear

What the well-dressed aviatrix will wear has become a question of the moment. While a few women are poised for flight across the Atlantic, thousands of others will be making shorter hops.

This, of course, brings into play an entirely new field for Dame Fashion. She is making the most of it. Practically all the better stores now feature flying costumes. And one exclusive store has a small shop just for "Aviatrix Attire."

There seem to be two general types of smart flying outfits. One borrows ideas from the ever-becoming riding habit. The other steps into the Alps for inspiration and emerges looking not unlike the St. Moritz skiing outfit, minus the skis.

Browns, grey and green are the colors that most flying women choose. Ruth St. Denis likes brown; Thea Raasche likes green.

The type of costume shown to-day has swanky breeches of tan woolen whipcord and soft antelope boots laced to the knees. The shirt is cream silk. Coat and helmet are brown leather, chamois lined.

The second suit, European in its "feeling," is of the softest green suede, with the long trousers stuffed into hand-sewn antelope boots. The Russian blouse coat is a slip-on that fastens close to the neck with bone buttons.

A tight belt finds the normal waist-line to give a slender silhouette. Fleece-lined pockets slant at a comfortable angle to warm the hands grown numb at the controls. The helmet of this suit is of green suede, lined and piped with a lighter green. The blouse under the coat is of a light green silk placket, with a distinctly feminine collar.



Styles for high-fliers. Left, the type with breeches, high boots and warm coat; right, a green suede flying suit with slip-on coat, long breeches and antelope boots.

Commercialism Is a Constant Threat to Art

Says Ruth St. Denis, Who Favors Outside Work.

"An artist should not have to make his art a means of earning his livelihood," Ruth St. Denis, famed dancer and co-founder of the Denishawn School of Dancing, said.

"In a democracy, where art is not government-supported as it was in the

Russian Imperial Ballet and in pre-war days in German court theatres, it is a great temptation for an artist to give the people what they demand. One's eye is inevitably on the box-office.

"But it is not good for the human soul to 'art' all the time. Therefore in our school we insist that our pupils learn some trade that parallels their art, at which they may be self-supporting. This prevents their 'selling' their art.

"Every great artist of the past has



A DISTINCTIVE Summer evening ensemble of black chiffon has a collar of pink silk roses on the cape.

VAGABOND QUEEN

There's vagabondish allure in this exotic pyjama suit that knots a frail chiffon kerchief, gypsy fashion, about the hips. Dollar dots of scarlet and pale blue double the chic of the Cell blue chiffon that fashions the pyjamas. The trousers swing to comfortable fullness, while the short jumper hugs the figure. It is sleeveless and its V-neck gains femininity and distinction from a soft fold of blue and scarlet chiffon which ties in a bow in the back and lets its ends fall gracefully below the waistline. An artistic manly look of Cell blue crepe, with huge pockets, completes the ensemble. Scarlet mules accent the suit's dash.



A dark, flowing pyjama suit with a matching short jumper.

Photo by Ruth St. Denis

Photo by Ruth St

A Hidden Terror and Boats Without Trace

When Crew After Crew Set Out From a Fishing Village and Never Returned—The Investigator Who Followed Them to Death—A South African Mystery

By CAPT. J. MACMORLAND
Illustrated by REX MAXON

A Community Paralyzed by Fear; Monsters of the Sea; a Half-breed Village and the Hidden Bay; Salvador and Lita; the Battle With Knives in the Dark

The author, at the time of the exciting events he relates, here-with, was a member of the Cape Mounted Police of South Africa.

ONE blazing afternoon I might have been seen stretched out on the sand-dunes that fringe the barren shore of St. Helena Bay, on the south-west coast of Africa. I had spent many weary days of watching and waiting on those same sand-dunes, but up to this time my vigil had been in vain.

On this particular afternoon, however, I suddenly sprang to my feet and returned my powerful field-glasses on some tiny objects on the horizon.

Then I gave a triumphant chuckle, and returned the binoculars to their case. I had seen what I had waited for so long!

Calling my pony, which was nibbling placidly at the sparse low brush, I mounted and rode away through the fletlock-deep sand, glad beyond words that my two month's ordeal was over. Those innocent-looking sails on the ocean's rim had given me my cue, and now my course lay clear before me.

THE BLIGHTED LAND

For over a hundred years a steadily-growing native settlement had existed along the banks of the Berg River at a point where it entered the bay over a broad and dangerous sand-bank. At the time of which I write, the village consisted of some two thousand souls, fishermen all, whose livelihood depended on their catches from the bay. A trading-station of some ten white men, and an aged justice of the peace who lived in an old and imposing Portuguese fort, completed the population.

Inland, away over the sun-baked veld, could be seen the blue outline of the great Cedarberg Mountain range, towering in majestic grandeur over peaceful and prosperous villages that nestled among luscious vineyards and verdant slopes.

The fishing community had formerly been both prosperous and peaceful, but now it was neither. Gradually, over a number of years, less and less fishing had been done, until now it had almost ceased altogether, and the unfortunate natives were mortgaging their boats, and in some cases even taking to hunting the scanty game in the far-distant bush, in order to provide sustenance for their families, for they had reached a state of semi-starvation.

It was not continuous bad weather, laziness, or lack of enterprise that had brought this state of affairs about, nor did the bay lack fish. What, then, was the reason?

It could be summed up in one word—fear.

SEA OF MISSING SHIPS

Fear of what? Not the ordinary hazards of their calling for these fishermen were intrepid enough regarding them, but of something less tangible, something infinitely more terrifying. It was, in short, fear of the unknown, which always has a most paralyzing effect upon the native mind.

Some time before, one of their fishing smacks had gone out at sundown with the others, sailing northwards on a longer cruise than usual in quest of record catch. The boat never returned; was never heard of again.

Weeks passed, and then the relatives of the missing men set out to search for some trace of them. They, too, went "into the blue"; they, too, never returned. Only a single car, recognized as belonging to their craft, was ever washed ashore.

A third crew went the way of the others, and finally the natives became quite demoralized; they believed that sea serpents or similar monsters were lying in wait for them. In response to their entreaties, a police-officer, called Munro, was sent to the region to investigate matters.

THE GUNBOAT PATROL
He wasted no time on local inquiries, or in listening to the idle superstitions of the fisherfolk, but at once engaged

a small cutter and set out along the coast, saying that he would return in ten days at most.

Again weeks passed, and there came no more news of him; he just disappeared like the others. The distract Justice of the Peace, the only official representative in the settlement, sent in a long report on the mysterious occurrences, which, after much official delay, eventually reached the Government. Then, after more parleying and waste of valuable time, one of His Majesty's gunboats was dispatched from the Cape Station to the scene, to patrol that part of the coast.

The moral effect of the presence of a unit of His Majesty's Navy was no doubt considerable, but she could not be expected to remain there indefinitely, nor could a ship do much to elucidate the mystery.

Moreover, the headquarters of the "Cape Mounted" were now moving in the matter, for Munro had been a gallant and most efficient officer, and the authorities were not at all disposed to take his disappearance quietly. I was selected for the job of going to the district and endeavoring to discover what had taken place. Hence my presence on the sandhills that broiling afternoon.

PORTUGUESE SUSPECTS

I had not gone down as a policeman. Ostensibly, I was a land surveyor, and I carried all the paraphernalia of that calling. In the course of my supposed "work," I made friends with the native fishermen, listened to their troubles, and lent a grave ear to their fantastic stories of lurking monsters that devoured all those who were foolhardy enough to put to sea.

The vain imaginings of the fishing folk, of course, "cut no ice" with the authorities, who had a shrewd suspicion that a village of half-breed Portuguese nondescripts, some forty miles along the coast to the southwards, and about whom little was known, might have had something to do with the disappearance.

There was, however, no evidence available to this effect, and the natives' fishing-grounds were twenty miles to the north—over sixty miles from the Portuguese village.

In the process of keeping my eyes and ears open, I had several times noticed a coal-black native of immense build and brutal features, obviously hailing from the Southern States of America, in company with the dusky belles of the settlement. She was a girl called Lita, a good-looking and intelligent half-caste.

Everyone knew her, but when I inquired where the big Negro lived I could get no definite information.

It could be summed up in one word—fear.

SALVADOR AND LITA

Some instinct made me casually question Lita herself about him, and although she either couldn't or wouldn't tell me anything worth while, I noticed that she was wearing an unusual ornament that could only have been manufactured in Southern Europe. I made some remark about it, whereupon she told me that Salvador—that was the black giant's name—had given it to her.

In my mind I at once connected the gaudy trinket with the obviously grotesque name—for a Negro—of Salvador, and I promptly associated both with the colony of half-breed Portuguese away to the south. Nobody knew anything about the place, and it was supposed to be under suspicion, so I decided to have a look at it.

Having failed to obtain any clue as to the slightest value in the settlement, I collected my surveying gear, packed a supply of food and water on a spare pony, and rode over the drift (ford) up-river on a journey that was destined to have important results.

Next day, arriving suddenly and unexpectedly at the top of a hill, I found myself looking down into a beautiful land-locked bay. A few fishing-boats and smaller craft were dotted about the still waters, while close to the beach clustered a number of well-built huts and houses, with women and children in European clothing going about their vocations.



She was wearing an unusual ornament that she told me Salvador had given her.

HOSTILE SILENCE

Riding down the track that led to the village, I entered it amid the scowls of the inhabitants, whose nationality—or lack of it—was obvious from their dark olive complexions and close, curly black hair. Most of them were dressed in bright-colored garments, and wore a profusion of cheap trinkets and earrings. It was clear from their lowering glances that they resented a white man's intrusion.

Making straight for the store, which was, as usual, the most imposing building in the village, I made a few unnecessary purchases and tried, unsuccessfully, to draw the beetle-browed storekeeper into conversation. Then I gave my horse to a native boy to look after, and started out to explore the settlement.

The half-caste inhabitants were certainly a surly crowd; they returned only the curtest replies to my greetings, and some of them even turned their backs upon me. Presently I got tired of this veiled hostility and decided to leave.

As I was mounting, however, I saw in the distance the familiar bulk of Salvador, the big Negro. He had just emerged from a hut and was making for the store, but on catching sight of me promptly turned on his heel and vanished.

"Oh, oh! my friend," I muttered to myself. "Don't want to be seen, eh? What have you to hide, I wonder?"

ALONG THE COAST

The sight of this man switched my thoughts abruptly back to my quest, and I began to speculate as to how this collection of half-breeds earned their livelihood. Certainly the few patches of badly-cultivated land that surrounded the village would not support them, nor did the boats lying at anchor appear capable of supplying nearly a thousand persons with enough fish either for food or trading.

I therefore concluded that they must have some other source of income, and—if their appearance was any guide—it was likely to be a more or less reprehensible one.

But the afternoon was advancing, and I couldn't stop there for ever, so I continued my patrol along the coast. Just before sundown I made a fresh discovery. I came across another bay, almost completely land-locked and quite invisible from the sea. The narrow entrance, twisting between ugly reefs, looked as if it would only be negotiable at high tide.

PIRACY!
It was not the bay itself, however, that I found interesting, so much as what it contained. Riding at anchor was a fleet of some thirty or forty large cutters of the deep-sea type.

Through my glasses I saw that all of them had a number of half-breeds on board, busy splicing ropes and repairing nets, quite unconscious of the watcher whose binoculars swept the scene.

which was manned by eight rowers, and as the sun went down led the flotilla over the bar into a calm and glassy sea.

I disposed my armada fan-wise, ten on each side of my "flag-ship," and in dead silence we rowed off into the night to meet what Fate should decide to send us.

THE SCOUTING DINGHY

It was about midnight when, crawling along the coast, well within the three-mile limit, with an interval of some eighty yards between our boats, we got the first sight of the marauders. It was dark as pitch, with an oily sea, as I gave the signal to stop, and standing in the stern of my own now fast-moving boat, approached the scouting dinghy that the enemy had sent out.

In it I could dimly discern the forms of three men, who on our approach first shouted and then rowed toward us.

THE TEN-TON CUTTER

By way of reply I called out that I was a police officer, whereupon they turned round—no doubt to give the alarm—but I promptly signaled to Marcus, who held the tiller, and our craft crashed into them broadside, upsetting the dinghy and hurling its occupants into the sea. We hauled them in, but they suddenly refused to answer any of the questions I put to them, so I called up one of the larger boats of my fleet and deposited them on board, first taking care to see that they were securely bound.

BATTLE

This done, we crept cautiously forward once more, and presently came across three more rowing-boats, each full of men. I slowed down, and with yells of delight the half-breeds dashed forward, scented an easy prey. When they heard my voice and saw the number of my crew, they tried to sheer off, but one boat ran alongside before its occupants could slacken speed, and we caught its gunwale with a boathook.

I made a grab at a fellow standing erect in the stern, and both of us losting our balance, we toppled over into the water clasped in an affectionate embrace. With a violent kick I freed myself, rose gasping to the surface, and climbed on board my boat—to find that one of my rowers had been badly slashed with a knife. His assailant, however, had been knocked down with a knobkerrie and now lay unconscious in the stern, together with another of his tribe. My attempted catch, together with a fourth man, escaped by swimming away.

having been smashed in by an ear, the other two were bleeding from desperate knife-wounds. The remaining three, however, were still manfully defending themselves.

My boat crashed headlong into the melee, and leaping at the nearest half-breed, I laid him low with the butt of my revolver. A fierce-looking, black-bearded ruffian promptly sprang in my direction, his knife raised to strike, but the knobkerrie of a watching fisherman brought him down, and he dropped limply over the gunwale.

KNIFE THROWERS

Still, this antiquated weapon might well prove very formidable if they once got the range, and I ordered my armada forward before the rascals could reload.

A few minutes and, we were

scrambling over her rail like an old-time boarding party.

Once more, as I landed on the deck, a knife was thrown at me and stuck quivering in the spot where I had been a second before. The thrower was a wicked-looking, crop-haired man whom I afterwards knew as Baldo. Before I could fire, a second knife caught one of my fellows in the body, the wound laying him low for many months.

This roused my fighting blood in earnest, and as another pirate drew back his arm to hurl his deadly weapon, I fired at him and saw him crumple to the deck. Then the whole gang rushed at us with great smooth-headed mallets, and the engagement became general.

It was at this point that I caught sight of the huge figure of Salvador climbing the gunwale of the cutter, and made up my mind that he must be captured at all costs. Somehow I got across the deck to him, and his look of astonishment when he recognized me was comical. For a second he hesitated, and the pause gave me my chance. Putting the full weight of my body behind the blow, I sent my fist crashing into his face. He clutched grotesquely at the empty air, and then toppled over backwards into the sea.

THE NEXT MORNING

Pandemonium now reigned all round, but the shouts of my valiant blacks indicated that the advantage lay with us; the half-breeds were in process of "getting what they had asked for" for a very long time.

Dawn now began to break, and with daylight the situation grew clearer. Some miles out to sea, those of the enemy's cutters that had not been "in action" were preparing to sail away, warned by some of the rascals who had escaped by swimming. Six boats remained in our possession, and all round us floated empty dinghies and discarded drift-nets, which my men were busily collecting.

I considered that we had done enough for the present, so we set about the grim duty of tending the wounded and reckoning up the casualties. The breeze began to freshen, whereupon I transferred all our additional prisoners to the "guardship" and set sail for home. Before midday the inhabitants of the settlement were assembled, to see half-a-dozen cutters sweep in over the bar and make for the wharf, towing behind them the local fishing boats and many strange dinghies.

The whole population of the place crowded down to the jetty, and when we were recognized a roar of delight went up, and throngs of half-naked natives began to dance and sing in celebration of our victory. Their joy, however, turned to grief when they learnt of the casualties.

END OF THE TERROR

We brought back with us twenty-odd prisoners all told, and these were promptly incarcerated in the old fort.

The ensuing trial was a memorable affair, and attracted hundreds of people from outlying districts. Baldo and two others received sentences aggregating forty years' hard labor; the remainder were also awarded exemplary punishment. Deportation orders were issued in every case, and all the cutters, dinghies and gear we had captured were ordered to be confiscated.

Salvador—who had escaped after I had knocked him overboard—was caught trying to blow a hole in the fort wall with dynamite in order to rescue his comrades. After being somewhat roughly handled by the native sentries, he also found himself in the dock, due course, and was given ten years. The Judge was kind enough to compliment me on my share in the affair, with the result that I was granted a month's special leave. As it turned out, our night battle stamped out forever the nest of pirates who had long terrorized the coast, and thereafter the natives fished as of yore, no longer obsessed by unknown terrors.

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A fierce-looking ruffian sprang in my direction, his arm raised to strike.

village, I might have been seen paying frequent visits to the jetty and conversing with the native-skippers, particularly one Marcus, a wise old leader of his tribe, and one of the head men of the fishing fleet.

Acting under my instructions, Marcus chose four other picked skippers to whom, to their unbounded delight, I divvied my real identity and the plan of campaign I proposed to put into operation against the half-breeds. It took me some time, however, to convince them that the unaccountable loss of heavy service revolvers, filled my cartridge-belt, slung bag of spare ammunition over my shoulder, and hurried toward a bend of the river which concealed a fleet of twenty-one fishing smacks I had collected.

Each boat was manned by six men, four of whom were to row. In a few words I exhorted the skippers to stand by me and obey orders and the agreed signals. Only if life were threatened were they to use their dangerous-looking knobkerries.

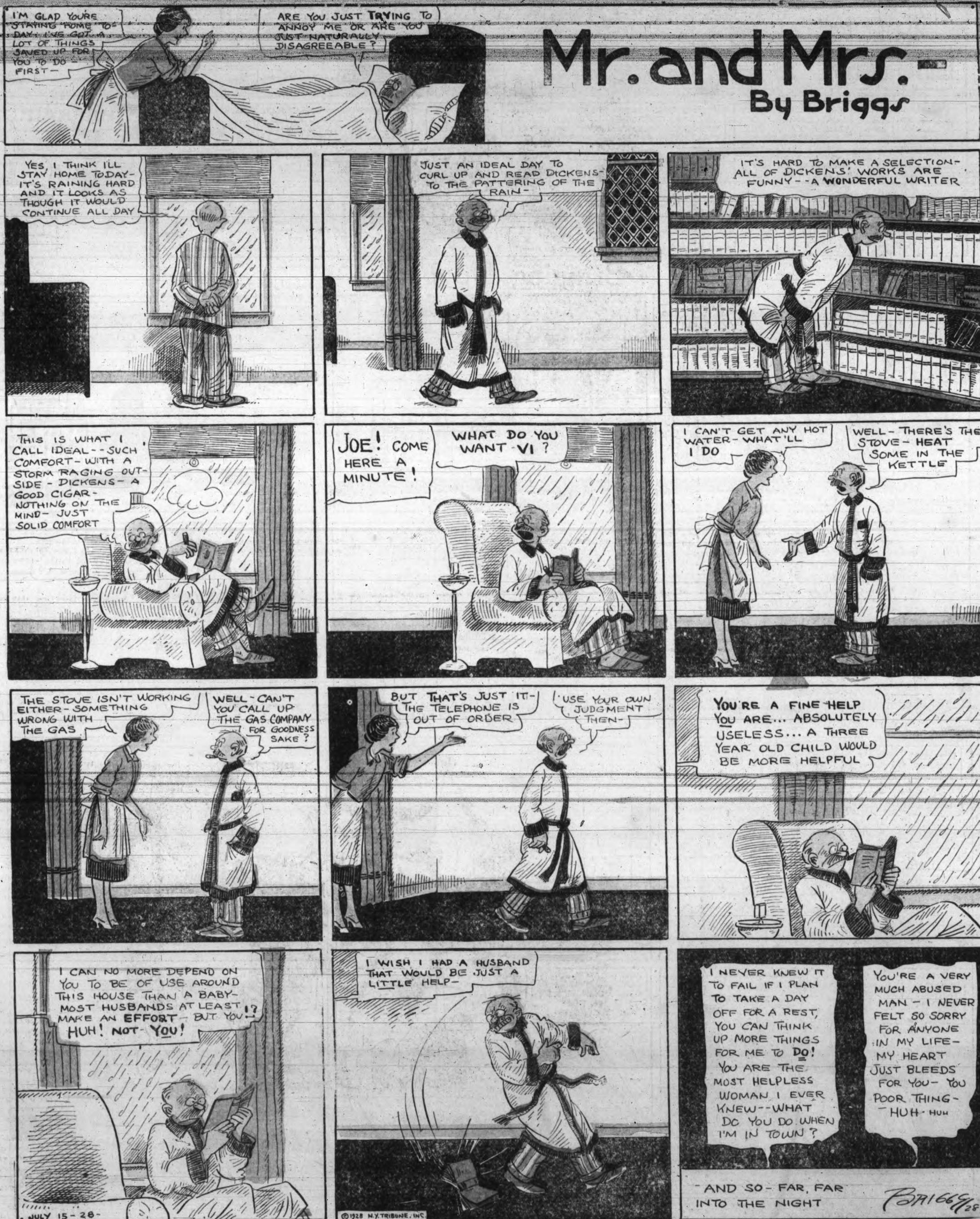
Then I boarded old Marcus's boat,

flare about a mile away, and by its light we could discern the mast of another large cutter, with several others standing by. This was evidently the flag-ship of the half-castes' fleet, and the whistle a signal for concentration. Taking no chances, I called a halt and held a short palaver with my skippers, who, having at last tasted victory, were ready for further fighting.

My plan of campaign was a simple one. I merely detailed two boats' crews to board each cutter, leaving me and my own party to tackle the flag-ship.

Victoria Daily Times

VICTORIA, B.C. SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1928



SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1928

Rosie's
BEAU
GEO. McMANUS

Registered U. S. Patent Office

KITTY-I'M SO HAPPY- DADDY AND I ARE GOING TO JAPAN AND ARCHIE WILL BE ON THE SAME BOAT- ISN'T IT JUST WONDERFUL?

WHAT? YOU SAY THERE IS QUITE A DISTURBANCE IN JAPAN? WELL, BY ALL MEANS- CANCEL OUR PASSAGE- SURELY WE WON'T GO-

AH- NOW I'VE GOT A GOOD EXCUSE FOR NOT GOING, AND THAT BIG BOOB- ARCHIE WILL HAVE TO GO ON BUSINESS NOW. I'LL BE RID OF HIM.

WHAT AM I TO DO? I FOOLISHLY TOLD ROSIE I WAS GOING TO JAPAN ON BUSINESS AND SHE THINKS I'LL BE ON THE SAME BOAT WITH HER.

IF SHE ONLY KNEW I DIDN'T HAVE A JOB AND HAVE BEEN FOOLING HER. SHE'D BE ANGRY- I JUST HAVE TO CALL HER AND TELL HER THE TRUTH.

OH- ARCHIE- I'M AWFULLY WORRIED- DADDY AND I ARE NOT GOING TO JAPAN AND I DON'T WANT YOU TO GO- I'M AFRAID YOU MIGHT GET HURT.

HURRAH!

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Bringing Up Father

Registered U. S. Patent Office

THIS IS A FINE THING I DID- JUMP OUT OF A BALLOON IN A PARACHUTE TO GIT AWAY FROM MAGGIE AN' LAND ON THE ROOF OF ME OWN HOUSE ONLY TO FIND THE TRAP-DOOR LOCKED- NOW I CAN'T GIT OUT.

WOW- I HAVE IT- I'LL WRITE A NOTE AN' THROW IT DOWN ON THE STREET- SOMEONE WILL FIND IT AN' COME UP AN' OPEN THE DOOR.

I'LL GIT TO DINTY'S CHOWDER PARTY YET- IT DON'T START FOR AN HOUR YET.

Who ever finds this note please come up to the roof of 202 Jabs Ave. and open trap door to roof as I am locked out on the roof will give party doing same \$100. Enclosed find key to get in the house.

Signed-
Mr. Jiggs.

I HOPE SOMEONE DICKS THIS UP IN A HURRY.

GEE- THINGS ARE SLOW IN THIS TOWN.

JUST A MINUTE- JIM- WHAT'S THIS LAYIN' ON THE SIDEWALK?

OH-HO! THIS IS GONNA BE GOOD. THE GUY PUTS THE KEY TO HIS HOUSE IN THE ENVELOPE-

COME ON- LET'S GIT NOSEY.

HURRAH! I'LL CALL THAT SERVICE.

UP WID YOUR MITTS.

GIT ME ONE OF THEM GOOD CIGARS

LISTEN- SO WE'LL ALL SAVE TIME- JUST TAKE OFF THAT SUIT.

I'LL WEAR YOUR SUIT TO THE CHOWDER PARTY. THANKS FER THE TICKETS.

AN' THANKS FER THE KEY. WELL LOOK OVER THE HOUSE ON OUR WAY OUT.

HAVE A HEART- LEAVE ME AT LEAST- ONE CIGAR.

O-U! AN' THEY LOCKED THE TRAP-DOOR AGIN-

GEO. McMANUS
7-15

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Tillie the Toiler

